The New-York Times.

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FROM CHICAGO.

Second Day of the Republican National Convention.

ARRANGEMENT OF A BASIS FOR VOTING.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Non-Intervention---A Higher Tariff---Liberal Laws of Naturalization.

BALLOTING THE ORDER FOR TO-DAY.

Predominance of the Seward Interest.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 17.

The Convention has made decided progress to-day. It has acted upon the credentials of members; designated the vote which each State shall have; adopted rules and an order of business, and laid down the platform of the party. The details of all these movements will reach you by telegraph to the Associated Press.

There were symptoms of a storm in the morning. The first signal was Mr. Wilmot's protest against delegates from Southern States being allowed to vote. There had been a general understanding that most of them would vote for Mr. Seward, and Mr. Wilmot's movement was regarded as an attempt to diminish Mr. Seward's strength. Several Southern delegates made a warm remonstrance against it, and one or two of them gave Pennsylvania some severe hits.

Mr. Armour, of Maryland, repelled the intimation that Northern money might be used hereafter to influence Southern votes, and saying that the Republicans of Maryland were unpurchased and unpurchasable, and added that Pennsylvania might put that in her pipe and smoke it. Mr. Blakely of Kentucky said that he was in the Convention of 1856, and voted for Judge Wilmot, for President, and did not see why Mr. Wilmot now proposed to disfranchise him. After a long debate, the report of the Committee was sent back with the assent of the Southern delegates, and during the afternoon a new one was made in which they were allowed a modified vote according to the districts actually represented.

This storm then subsiding, another grew out of a very unfair attempt to impose a two-thirds rule upon the Convention. The Committee reported in favor of requiring a majority of all electoral votes in the whole Union to effect a nomination. This was the work of Eli Thayer, who carried the point by a majority of one, at a meeting of the Committee where only 17 out of 27 members were present. The report was read with loud protests, and a minority report made by Judge James, of New-York, requiring only a majority vote, was adopted in its stead.

This ended the formal business. The platform, which you will get in full, was read amid the most unbounded applause. The clause about naturalization aroused the indignation of the Massachusetts delegation, who protest against it in the strongest terms. Mr. Giddings was for a time greatly aggrieved by the rejection of his amendment, but it was afterwards incorporated in another form, and his equanimity was restored.

The general feeling of the Convention is decidedly conservative, and opposed to eveything like interference with Slavery in States where it exists. The declaration against invasion of States and Territories was received with loud applause.

The only thing now remaining is the nomination, and that will be effected to-morrow, probably, after 10 or 12 ballots. It is impossible to predict the result with any certainty, but Mr. Seward's prospects are just now decidedly good. His opponents will find it impossible to unite on any candidate, and the general impression is that his nomination is simply a matter of necessity. The supporters of Mr. Bates have abandoned the field, and most of them will at once declare for Mr. Seward.

The only man upon whom there is any hope of uniting is Mr. Lincoln, and very little progress is made in the effort. The prospect is, that when the several States find that they cannot carry their own candidate, they will fall back upon Mr. Seward. To this rule there will be exceptions. Part of the Pennsylvania delegation are very bitter in their opposition, and the naturalization clause in the platform has infused something of the same feeling in the delegates from Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The tariff clause gives universal satisfaction, and was received with a storm of enthusiasm seldom witnessed in any popular gathering.

The Vermont delegation is divided, and for the present more hostile to Mr. Seward than had been anticipated.

It would be impossible to give an adequate idea of the intense excitement pervading the city. A mass-meeting of those unable to obtain entrance to the Wigwam is held outside. Mayor Wentworth has been speaking this evening. Gen. Nye and Gov. Corwin spoke to-night to ten thousand people at the Wigwam.

The Massachusetts delegation has adjourned after a stormy session. They say the insult offered the State by the 14th clause can only be wiped out by the nomination of Banks or Wade, and the American Republicans declaim loudly against the submission of the Convention to the demands of the German leaders, and say it will cost them Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky, had an informal meeting this evening, and unsuccessfully attempted to harmonize the friends of Lincoln, Cameron and Bates.

The friends of Mr. Bates, not here, will be astounded at an announcement to be made to-morrow.

Mr. Weed is confident of success, and with apparent reason. HOWARD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

From the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 17.

The morning opened with much excitement. The streets were crowded, and there were several processions headed by bands of music. By invitation of the Michigan delegation, the New-York delegation and visitors gathered at the Adams House, to march together to the "Wigwam." The procession was the striking feature of the morning. They marched in sections of four, consisting of two from New-York, and two from Michigan—the men numbering between 3,000 and 4,000, all wearing badges inscribed "New-York Republican Association," "Michigan Republican Association," and with the name of Seward for President. A banner with Mr. Seward's likeness was carried at the head. Several bands of music were in the line. The procession stopped at different points, giving and receiving cheers.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Ten o'clock A. M.—Every part of the Wigwam is as densely crowded as yesterday.

Owing to the unprecedented numbers present, considerable time is consumed in obtaining order.

The Convention was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. *Patton, of Chicago.*

An invitation extended to the delegates to take a trip over the Rock Island Railroad to Davenport, Iowa, by the President of that Company, was laid on the table.

A letter was then read asking the President if he could not send some effective speaker to entertain 20,000 Republicans and their wives [laughter] outside the building. The letter was greeted with loud cheers.

R. M. Corwin, of Ohio, from the Committee on Rules of Order, reported a series for the Convention.

The first rule, giving a list of the States in order was found to have omitted the State of New-York which excited much laughter.

New-York protested against the omission.

Among the rules was the following: That four votes be cast by delegates at large, and two for each Congressional District; that three hundred and four votes shall be considered a majority of the whole number of votes, when all the States in the Union are represented; and that the Convention, on this ratio, be required to nominate candidates.

Loud cries of "No! no!" with mingled cheers and hisses.

Mr. James, of New-York, desired to say that only seventeen out of twenty-seven States were represented when the rule requiring three hundred and four votes was adopted by one majority by the Committee. He presented as a minority report a substitute for said rule, requiring a majority of all the votes cast to nominate. [Cheers and hisses.]

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, said this was an important period in the proceedings. He called for the report from the Committee on Credentials, and moved that the report on the rules lay on the table for the present. Carried.

Mr. Fenton, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Credentials, reported no contested seats from twenty-four States. Pennsylvania had sent four from each Congressional District, and Iowa eight.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved to refer back the State of Texas to the Committee.

Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, moved to refer back also the States of Maryland, Kentucky and Virginia. This was a representative body, and men who represent no constituencies should not come here with a full vote. Such practices would demoralize and break up the party. In Maryland thirty persons had gathered at Baltimore and sent delegates here. There was no party organization there, and there would be none until the Republicans had wrested the Government from the hands of its present possessors. These delegates represent no Republican constituency, and if the precedent is established there will soon be delegates in the Republican Convention from every State of the Union. They had been sent there to demoralize and break up the party, and in favor of some Northern intrigue. One mischievous rule had been adopted when these States were admitted, and the other objectionable rule, requiring a majority of all the States in the Union to nominate, grew out of this. He denied the right of these men, respectable as they were, to pretend to represent Republican constituents. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Ewing, of Pennsylvania, deprecated the sentiments of his colleague. [Loud applause and cries of "That's the talk."] These men from the Slave States were more entitled to credit than many others, and we would consent to disfranchise them! [Cheers and cries of "No!" "No!"] He was astonished to hear the sentiments expressed by his colleague. These men are bold, earnest Republicans. They represent the Republicans of the Southern States, and if in numbers they are small, we hope to make them greater. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Palmer, of Maryland, said that he stood before this Free Convention as a Republican of the State of Maryland. [Cheers, and three cheers for Maryland.] He claimed to be as good a Republican as any of the People's Party of Pennsylvania. He had dared more and risked more than the gentleman from Pennsylvania had ever risked or dared. He had avowed himself a Republican, while the People's Party of Pennsylvania were still afraid to declare themselves thorough Republicans. [Immense applause.] He had been jeered by a mob in Baltimore, and on his return home he had been burned in effigy and hung by the neck by a mob led on by Federal office-holders. He claimed that if the party hoped to succeed, they must organize throughout the Union. He repelled the accusation that Maryland was the tool of any Northern State. They were unpurchased and unpurchasable, and they told Pennsylvania to put that in its pipe and smoke it. [Immense cheers.] He cared not if Maryland was turned out of this Convention. [Cries of "No, no, it never shall be."] They would still go home and run an electoral ticket. [Cheers.] He felt, from the applause so kindly bestowed, that he had not appealed in vain to the fair and honorable sentiments of the people.

Three hearty cheers were given for Maryland.

Mr. Blakey, of Kentucky, was surprised, on his entrance to the Convention, to find a proposition to banish Kentucky from the Convention. He should not have been more surprised had a proposition been made to banish Washington from beyond the limits of the Union; that the sacred dust of Ashland should be banished beyond the borders of that State; that Cassius M. Clay should be sent into exile. [Cheers.] Who would dare to banish the free sons of Kentucky, or of Maryland, or Texas, or the District of Columbia from this Convention? He was a member of the Republican Convention in 1856—a seat his children should live to be proud of—and then and there on the part of Kentucky he had risen, and, with the memory of the Wilmot Proviso before him, had cast the vote of Kentucky for the Vice-Presidency for David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania. [Loud applause and cheers.] Could he ever be forgiven for that act? [Renewed laughter and applause.]

Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, said he stood here as the representative from the Territory which would have been a State to-day but for its fidelity to Republicanism. He did not believe that any man would desire to banish Kansas from the Convention. [Cheers.] Cries for Wilmot.

Mr. Wilmot took the platform. He regretted he had been misunderstood. He made no proposition to exclude the gentlemen from the Convention. He had simply moved to refer back certain States to the Committee to decide what vote the several States shall be entitled to. In order to enforce the argument he asked why thirty persons gathered in Baltimore, and representing no constituency over the State, should be entitled to vote here for the State?

Mr. Palmer, of Maryland, explained that the meeting in Baltimore, although small, was held under the regular call of the Republican organization, and nearly every Congressional District in the State was represented.

Mr. Wilmot said the explanation made would enforce the propriety of his motion. He only desired that the Committee should investigate whether in these States there is a regular Republican organization, to entitle them to votes here. His only object was to inquire into these facts. If the Committee reported that the States have a regular organization, and took regular action, and were entitled to vote, he should willingly accept the reports. It was rumored that the Delegates from Texas were not residents there. It might be said that the Delegates from Oregon were not residents there; but there was a regular and powerful Republican organization there, and the powers had been delegated to non-residents. If Texas had regularly delegated these gentlemen as representatives, all was well; but if they only came here to control the nominations, it was a dangerous and fatal precedent. He asked the friends of the most prominent candidate before the Convention whether they would like States not regularly represented, to be brought in to control the Convention and vote against him. He made no issue as to who dared suffer most in the Republican cause, but if this is to be the test, Kansas should control this Convention, for she had poured out her blood in the Republican cause. His objection to the representation from these States was not founded on the supposition that these gentlemen had been purchased by Northern money, but because if the precedent was now established it will be fraught with danger in future.

Loud cries of, "Question, question."

Mr. Blair, of Maryland, indorsed all that had been said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He did not desire that his State should exercise any controlling power here, and was willing that every inquiry into the regularity of the delegates should be made.

Gov. Cleveland was not satisfied with the remarks of Mr. Blair, and regarded this whole movement as pernicious. Maryland was entitled to a full vote here, for without Henry Winter Davis, of that State, the Republicans would have had no opportunity to investigate the frauds of the Democracy. [Cheers.] The Republican Party is not a sectional party, and he prophesied, as he did four years ago, that at the next National Convention the whole of the Slave States in the Union would be represented. [Applause.] The Republicans desired to make no war on the Slave States. That was an invention of the enemy, and he called on the Convention to do no act that could look like sectionalism.

Mr. Otley, of Indiana, called attention to the call for the National Convention, which he read. This was a question which could be raised. The call had invited all who desired to overthrow the corrupt Democracy in the States to act with the Convention. If so, they were the most arrant knaves and hypocrites. They could not now deny the right of representation to the Slave States. (Loud cheers.) The Territories and District of Columbia were, however, differently situated. They were not included in the call. They could give no vote for the ticket, and he was willing to admit them to the floor. But he did not deem it right to give them a vote in the nomination of the ticket.

Gov. Reeder said much unnecessary declamation had been used on this question. No proposition has been made to disfranchise any State here. All the Northern States asked was that they should be put on an equality with the Southern States. If the Northern States were only represented from two or three Congressional Districts, they would not be allowed to cast the whole vote of the State. All that was asked was that Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky should cast the votes for all the Congressional Districts represented, and no more. No man had felt more, or could sympathize more with those who have been crushed by the slave-power, than himself; but all he asked now was that all the States of the Union should be put upon an equal footing here.

Mr. Buckland, of Michigan, moved to amend, by referring back the papers of Oregon to the Committee also.

Mr. McCrellis, of Maine, thought that if the Territories should be treated according to the rules of the Confederation, and admitted to seats and not to votes, Kansas should be included. She is a State now; she is in the Union, for she ought to be and would be but for the corruption of the Slave Democracy. He declared that Maine would gladly take to her bosom, cold as it is, her warm sisters of the South. [Cheers.]

Mr. Hackleman, of Indiana, did not object to the admission of any State but Texas. He did desire that the question should be investigated, and that the delegates from Texas should show who sent them there.

Mr. ——, of Texas, said he did not believe the Republicans would stifle the voice of Texas because she was an infant child. She was at least growing. The Germans were with them, and ere long they would have a powerful party there. He regretted that the motion should come from a gentleman from Pennsylvania—a State that was afraid even now to declare herself as a pure Republican organization, and did not dare to stand upon pure Republican principles alone. [Cheers, and hisses from Pennsylvania.] Such action was contemptible and dastardly.

Mr. Eggleston, of Ohio, thought that the Committee should have courage sufficient to say who are and who are not members of the Convention, and who are entitled to vote. If they have not, let them make a definite report and then the Convention can act upon it.

The various motions to recommit were lost by a large vote.

Mr. Lowrey, of Pennsylvania, moved to recommit the entire report, and called for a vote by States. He regarded the report as an evasion of duty, for nothing respecting the titles of delegates to seats was mentioned.

Mr. Benton, of New-Hampshire, said the Sub-Committee had fully investigated the titles of delegates to seats, and were satisfied that all were regular.

The President decided that under the rules the votes by States could not be called, but for convenience the States were called.

The motion to recommit was carried, Yeas, 275½; Nays, 172½.

The following is the vote:

Maine, Ayes, 3; Nays, 13. New-Hampshire, Ayes, 1; Nays, 9. Vermont, Ayes, 9; Nays, 1. Massachusetts, Ayes, 13; Nays, 9. Rhode Island, Ayes, 8. Connecticut, Ayes, 10; Nays, 2. New-York, Ayes, 1; Nays, 69. New-Jersey, Ayes, 14. Pennsylvania, Ayes, 53½; Nays, 1½. Delaware, Ayes, 1; Nays, 5. Maryland, Ayes, 4; Nays, 6. Virginia, Ayes, 30. Ohio, Ayes, 46. Kentucky, Ayes, 24. Indiana, Ayes, 26. Michigan, Nays, 12. Illinois, Ayes, 22. Wisconsin, Nays, 10. Minnesota, Nays, 8. Iowa, Ayes, 8. Missouri, Ayes, 4; Nays, 14. California, Ayes, 4; Nays, 3. Oregon, Nays, 5.

This vote created great interest and excitement. It was not, however, regarded as a test vote, as the Southern States voted aye because of the delicacy of their position.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled, with the largest number of spectators yet present, every inch of room being filled in every part of the building.

The platform was further embellished with a large number of framed portraits of eminent patriots and statesmen, and the handsome banners of the Young Men's Republican Union of New-York and the Ward Republican Clubs of Chicago.

Under a portrait of Broderick, draped in mourning, appeared the inscription: "They have killed me because I was opposed to the extension of Slavery and to a corrupt Administration."

At 6½ o'clock the Convention was called to order.

The President announced that there were twice the number of honest hearts outside, who had, through a committee, requested Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, to address them on the political questions of the day. [Loud Applause.]

Mr. Benton, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Credentials, again reported, giving the State of Virginia 23 votes, Kentucky 23, Oregon 5, Maryland 11 and Texas 6. In regard to the organization in Texas, the Committee reported that the delegates were elected at a mass meeting called by notice in all the papers favorable to Republican principles, and were entitled to seats.

The report was adopted amidst applause.

The vote in these States is cut down below the full double electoral vote.

The report of the Committee on Business and Rules was then taken up.

The second rule, giving delegates at large four votes, and each Congressional representation two votes, except as modified by the Committee on Credentials, was amended by providing that no more votes shall be cast than there are delegates present, and adopted.

On the fourth rule being read, which provides that 304 votes, being a majority of the whole double electoral vote, shall be necessary to nominate candidates, the minority report, to nominate by a majority of votes cast, was moved as an amendment.

Mr. Keely, of Pennsylvania, said this subject was one of the most important that could arise. It had been carefully considered by the Committee. It had been felt that under the call this was a National Convention of the Republican Party, and as such it was deemed that the nominees should receive a majority of the vote of the Electoral College, comprising not only the people of the Northern or border Slave States, but the people of the United States. If any State is absent, whether by design or accident, the Convention does not cast her vote for her, but says she shall have a voice in the selection of candidates. She is here in spirit, and her rights are respected. These were the main considerations that influenced the Committee, but more considerations of much weight confirmed their action. Kansas, Nebraska, and the District of Columbia were to be admitted, as though they were States with electoral votes behind them. The Convention knew there were some gentlemen here from States, honored wherever courage is honored, but where there are but few Republicans. They are men who would go forth with their lives in their hands and unite with others in restoring the Government to the policy of the Fathers; but they did not come with a party and organization at their backs. When the Committee considered that these Delegates would be admitted with a full electoral vote, they feared that unless this rule was adopted, the nominees of the party might be such as would not have a majority of the States represented actually having Republican votes to offer to the party. These were the motives which influenced the Committee's action.

Judge James, of New-York, on the part of the minority, said a rule had already been adopted by the Convention which gave 446 votes as a full vote of the Convention. The majority was, therefore, substantially a two-third vote—304 being only 7 votes short of two-thirds. This was the rule of Democratic Conventions, and had been suggested in order to carry out the Democratic policy of allowing the minority to rule the majority. [Great applause.] If the majority report, giving negative votes to absent Southern States, should be adopted, the same policy would be initiated here, and to this he was opposed. [Loud applause.]

W. B. Mann, of Pennsylvania, said he came from a State where the majority rules. He knew no reason why it should be otherwise here. If the majority rule should prevail, it would seem like a secret blow at a candidate who had done no wrong. [Loud and prolonged applause.] This act neither he nor any of the gallant hearts from Pennsylvania around him would allow. [Cheers.]

Loud cries of "Question!" "Question!" and a vote by States was demanded.

When Pennsylvania was called she asked for time.

Mr. Goodrich, of Minnesota, asked that the representatives of the People's Party of Pennsylvania be excused from voting.

Cries of "Order," "Order," and hisses.

Mr. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, said that the delegates from Pennsylvania had found it necessary to retire to consult. He understood some person to say that the People's Party of his State had no right to vote. He desired to know the name of that gentleman. [Cheers and cries of "Order."]

Mr. Goodrich said he had not questioned the right of the People's Party to vote, but the name of the State having been called for the fourth time, and the delegates unable to vote on their own proposition, he had asked that they be excused from voting out of feelings of humanity.

The vote was then announced, and the minority rule was reported by Judge James, requiring a majority of the votes cast only to nominate, was adopted, 331 Ayes, 130 Nays. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

THE PLATFORM.

The rules, as amended, were then adopted.

Judge Jessup, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

First—That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican Party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second—That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Third—That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its honor abroad, and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic members of Congress without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

Fourth—That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth—That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as is especially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas—in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons—in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest, and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth—That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the Federal Metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh—That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries Slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eighth—That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempt to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth—That we brand the recent reopening of the African Slave-trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, a burning shame to our country and age, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Tenth—That in the recent vetoes by their Federal Governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting Slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and a denunciation of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh—That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Twelfth—That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imposts, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Thirteenth—That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers and against any view of the free Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty, and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already passed the House; that the National Republican Party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to emigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad; that appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor improvements of a national character required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Sixteenth—That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that as preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

Seventeenth—Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the coöperation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

When the resolutions were read several elicited warm applause.

The resolution in favor of a protective Tariff was received with unbounded enthusiasm by Pennsylvania and a large crowd of outsiders; the whole delegations and spectators rising and giving round after round of deafening cheers.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, said he was confident that all approved of the resolutions, and therefore moved the previous question.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, asked his colleague to withdraw the call for the previous question, in order to enable him to offer an amendment to the Platform.

Mr. Carter refused to withdraw.

Mr. Giddings—"Does my colleague desire to cut me off?"

Mr. Carter—You, and all others. I desire to get a vote on the resolutions.

After some skirmishing the Convention refused to order the previous question, by 155 to 301.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, moved to add to the first resolution the following:

"That we solemnly reassert the self-evident truths that all are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are those of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that Governments are instituted among men to secure the enjoyment of these rights."

Mr. Carter, of Ohio—I desire to move an amendment.

Mr. Giddings—I have the floor, and hope my colleague will ask no favor of me.

Mr. Carter—Oh, no. I will not.

Mr. Giddings urged the adoption of his amendment. The great principle it embodied had been the foundation of Freedom for 200 years. The Fathers of the Republic had embodied it in the Declaration of Independence, and he urged upon the Republican Party not to recede from the position they had occupied at the first formation of the Party, when they had based the fabric of freedom on these very words. He urged the amendment at some length.

Mr. Carter said it was all gas that had been expended by his colleague on the amendment. It was unnecessary, as the substance of the words were embodied in the second resolution, which he read.

Mr. Eli Thayer, of Oregon, said that the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio certainly embodied great truths, but many great truths had been left out of the Declaration of Independence. He, for one, believed in the ten commandments, but he did not desire to see them embodied in the Platform. [Applause.]

The motion and amendment were then lost by a large vote.

Mr. Wilmot moved to strike out of the fourteenth resolution, in relation to the naturalization laws, the words "or any State legislation." He thought these words might be construed as an attack upon State rights.

Mr. Goodrich, of Minnesota, denied that any State Legislature had any constitutional right to legislate on the Naturalization Laws. That belonged to Congress.

Judge Jessup, of Pennsylvania, said that the resolution had been carefully drawn. It was considered right, in view of the dissatisfaction existing among naturalized citizens with regard to some laws that had been passed, asserting their right to set Republicans straight on the question of naturalized voters.

Mr. Wilmot said he might have misunderstood the resolution. He thought the resolution denied the right of any State to change its laws relative to the votes of naturalized citizens. It had been explained that this resolution did not deny the right of a State to pass such laws, but only expressed opposition to such laws. He, therefore, withdrew the amendment.

Carl Schurz said as the amendment was withdrawn, it was not necessary to make many remarks. The German Republicans of the Northwest had given the Republicans 300,000 votes. They asked this resolution in order to know whether they can with safety and self-respect give it 300,000 again. At Philadelphia they asked only one general declaration, against any interference with the rights of naturalized citizens; but since it had been found that State Legislatures passed laws assailing the rights of naturalized citizens and Germans, it was now asked that the Republican Party should denounce such legislation. On one side was right, on the other was prejudice. Could the party gain more from prejudice than from right? [Great applause.] The German Republicans were disinterested friends of the principles of the party. They came to its ranks not for office or for profit, but for the love of liberty, and from a sense of the correctness of its principles.

Judge Nassaurck, of Cincinnati, made an eloquent address, expressing his devotion to Republican principles and true Americanism. He had learned his love of liberty from the study of the life of Washington. His heart was imbued with American principles before his lips took the oath of allegiance to his adopted Government. His speech was ardent and eloquent, and was loudly applauded throughout.

Judge Jessup desired to amend a verbal mistake in the name of the party. It was printed in the resolution, "National Republican Party." He wished to strike out the word "National," as that was not the name by which the party was properly known. The correction was made.

Mr. G. W. Curtis, of New-York, moved to amend the second resolution by adding thereto the prelude to the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Eli Thayer raised a point of order that the amendment had already been voted down.

The President ruled the point of order well taken.

Mr. Francis P. Blair said that, if necessary, he would appeal from the decision of the Chair. The former amendment was made to the first resolution, while the proposition was to amend the second resolution.

The President—If such is the case the amendment is in order.

The resolution, as amended, was passed unanimously.

A scene of the wildest excitement followed, the immense multitude rising and giving round after round of applause. Ten thousand voices swelled with so deafening a roar that for several minutes every attempt to restore order was hopelessly vain. The multitude outside took up and reechoed the cheers, making the scene of enthusiasm and excitement unparalleled in any similar gathering.

Amidst the confusion it was motioned to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. Goodrich, of Minnesota, moved to ballot for President.

Much confusion ensued, and cries of "Ballot" ensued, amidst which the President put the affirmative in motion to adjourn, and declared the Convention adjourned till 10 to-morrow.

ACTION OF THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 16.

In the German Republican Convention to-day, resolutions were almost unanimously adopted to support only true Republican candidates, and to leave the party if any compromise man or Know-Nothing should be nominated. The Missouri delegates tried to defend their position as supporters of Mr. Bates, but met with no encouragement whatever. Among the most earnest opponents of Mr. Bates are Dr. A. Doui, of Boston, and Mr. Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin. The resolutions of the Convention were ordered to be printed, and to be distributed among the delegates of the National Convention.

GOSSIP FROM CHICAGO.

TRIP FROM NEW-YORK—FELLOW-PASSENGERS—SLEEPING-CARS—THE BAND—ENTHUSIASM ALONG THE LINE—FRUIT-BLOSSOMS—SPECULATIONS IN THE CARS—BREAKFAST AT DUNKIRK—HANGERS-ON—DIRECTORS' CAR, AND WHAT WAS IN IT—VAST CONGREGATION OF PEOPLE—RIDE ON THE ENGINE HURON—CIGARS AND SUNDRY TREATS—OUR RECEPTION AT CHICAGO—SEWARD'S PROSPECTS—THE WIGWAM ILLUMINATION—WEATHER—CHARLESTON VS. CHICAGO.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 15, 1860.

By a special train of the New-York and Erie Road, we left New-York on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. After a journey of *thirty hours and a half*, including stoppages, we reached this point, *viâ* the Michigan Southern Road, at 9½ o'clock last evening.

A more delightful trip of equal length was probably never made. The occupants of the several cars were mostly delegates bound for the National Republican Convention, which is to convene here on the 18th inst. The difference between them and the delegates attending the Charleston Convention was very marked. In fact, no one would be guilty of so gross a mistake as to imagine such a possibility as that one of the two hundred people who left New-York in this train, bound for this place, could be a Democrat. Everybody was dressed in black; prunella shoes were in vogue; crooked-handled wooden canes and cotton umbrellas formed an apparently indispensable portion of their outfit; soft hats covered long, curly hair, and broad black watch-guards sustained the traditional Phi Beta Kappa key, on many a breast. Some were old, others were younger, but the majority of them were middle-aged, respectable-looking men, who apparently didn't exactly like to start on Sunday, but who, having made up their minds that they ought to do so, had said good-bye to their wondering families, and set off with the world's people on a patriotic mission, in spite of the day.

It being toward evening we all rushed for the

SLEEPING-CARS,

of which all had heard, but concerning which few knew but little. For my part, never having seen one, I confess to a great curiosity on the subject. The car in which I obtained a position was about sixty feet long and ten feet wide. It was divided into compartments of four sittings each. By a judicious display of overcoats, umbrellas and satchels, my companion and I managed to occupy the whole of a compartment. About 10 o'clock, John, the chamberman, came along and proceeded to arrange the beds. The seats were connected by cross-pieces, on which were fastened hair mattresses. Cot-like frames were lowered from the ceiling, having the same style of bed upon them, covered with good warm blankets. My companion took the lower and I the upper one. In spite of snorings, in spite of discussions between ambitious politicians, and the thousand-and-one stupidities which would-be-wags get off at such times, I slept like a top all night long, and in the morning felt like a bridegroom ready to run a race, and blessed the inventor of the sleeping-car.

Great curiosity was displayed by sundry country delegates, who had been seduced by the flaming advertisements of the "excursion train," as to the whereabouts of "that 'ere band." In response to one of these inquiring gentlemen, Superintendent Minot said that the band had gone ahead and would join us at Chicago.

At every stopping-place, the dépôt, and adjacent places, were crowded with spectators, who lustily cheered and hurrahed as the train slackened its pace. Cannons were fired and bands discoursed sweet music, while the ladies smiled their sweetest smiles as the "magnates of the party," hot and dusty, peered from the open windows. Even at night this was kept up, for about 11 o'clock I was awakened from a sound sleep by the band at Westfield, which played the latest variations on "Oh Susannah," "When the swallows homeward fly," and "Why should we mourn departing friends," in most remarkable time and method.

All along the Erie Road, and, in fact, along the whole line, we have been attracted by the singular fullness of blossom on the peach and apple trees. Farmers anticipate a very large crop of fruit this year, unless some unforeseen occurrence takes place and destroys the harvest.

The usual amount of gossip was indulged in by the passengers, the principal topic of interest being, of course, the approaching Convention and its probable nominee. Mr. Seward had a host of friends, who did not hesitate to say that no one but him could possibly be elected; while the friends of Wade, Chase, Banks and Fremont were equally sanguine. Sleepiness, however, got the better of us all, and by 10½ o'clock all were fast asleep, as I am informed by the Conductor, who contented himself by looking at us instead of ill-naturedly compelling us an exhibit of tickets every two hours.

This morning at 7 o'clock we reached the terminus of the Erie Road, and at precisely two minutes past seven every man of us was eating

BREAKFAST AT DUNKIRK.

Possibly you wonder at our having an appetite at so early an hour, and after so long and tedious a ride. For myself, I can truthfully say that I eat a hearty breakfast from conscientious motives. I knew that I would have a hard day's work of it, and believing that a good hearty meal would aid me in keeping good-natured and comfortable, I partook in a most grateful manner of the bounteous repast which was so temptingly laid out before us. The other chaps, I think, were hungry, and I don't believe anything was made off of the half dollar charged by our host.

While we were at breakfast, crowds of people stood in the doors, stood on the window-sill, hung around the tables, and looked as if they were counting the mouthfulls. This, I subsequently ascertained, was not the reason of their presence. They were Republicans—strong Seward men, who believe in the irrepressible conflict, and desired, by their mute attendance, to convey to the assembled wisdom an idea of their might and power. While we were thus severally engaged, the cheers which arose on all sides of us gave notice that the train from Buffalo, with three hundred "jolly companions every one," had arrived. The "all aboard" of the conductor started the five hundred travelers from their various snuggeries, and all rushed for seats in the spacious cars of the

LAKE SHORE LINE—(SOUTHERN.)

General Agent Wm. R. Barr had thoughtfully put on what is termed the "Directors' car," and at his kind invitation I became one of the few who were admitted therein. The car was divided into two apartments, each magnificently furnished with sofas, arm chairs, tables, and various other conveniences. In the car were Hon. Mr. Senter, Mayor of Cleveland; Mr. Raymond, of the Times; Lieut.-Gov Trask, of Massachusetts; D. P. Forrest, State-Prison Inspector, of New-York; the General Agent, and Superintendent of the road; Mr. Field, of the Boston *Post*; the Attorney-General of Ohio, and several others. A bountiful collation, with drinkables, smokeables and so on, was spread by the Directors and the time passed merrily enough. From Dunkirk to Toledo, and from Toledo to Chicago, all along the road, or rather at every dépôt, the same

VAST CONGREGATION OF PEOPLE,

With banners, cannon, bands of music and flowers was noticed. Old and young, male and female, seemed actuated by the same impulse. They received us with cheers, congratulated us on our safety so far, advised what course to pursue, and generally wound up with three cheers for Seward or Chase; the band in the meanwhile playing "The Gal I Left Behind Me," "Ever of Thee," or "Hail Columbia," with variations.

By invitation of Engineer A. E. Bates, I took

A RIDE ON THE ENGINE HURON.

Twenty-nine miles in thirty minutes! Describe it? Impossible. I have always noticed that engineers were quiet, dignified, sober people, and now I understand it. I should regard a joking, trifling engineer as I would a jolly, whistling undertaker.

Describe my ride on the *Huron*? Never! The whistle nearly blew my ears off; the rushing air wore out my eyes; the joggling of the engine as it leaped from rail to rail all but broke the end of my back bone off; my hat, which was blown away in less than a minute after we started, was caught by the fireman in a miraculous manner; and every nerve in my body jumped, squirmed and wired, as relentlessly the iron steed kept up to "time." Now the head of a luckless hen was neatly shaved away; then two Hibernian gentlemen, who were quietly smoking by the road-side, were apparently frightened out of their wits, and before they had recovered them, we had rushed frantically, fearfully by a station, in such close proximity to a freight-train that I held my breath and trembled lest the next second should be my last. I had no idea before of the manner in which an engine "jumps." But I have now. While we were going at this terrific speed—while the mile-posts succeeded each other so swiftly that they seemed like fence-stakes, and while the various growths of wheat, oats, potatoes and corn, looked as if they were planted in a heap, the engine would jump, leap, skip, and roll, like a frightened horse, and in a "drefful unsartin" manner. After a little, I became used to the unnatural *rush* with which we were going, and I had more leisure to watch the engineer. He was as calm as a May morning. He pulled a rod, and an unearthly scream was heard. He pushed another one, and the speed, already like that of the arrow's dart, became that of the lightning's flash. All was under his control, and I could but admire the coolness, the firmness of purpose and quickness of execution which he unconsciously exhibited. No wonder that he is a quiet, uncommunicative person; he deals with facts, with realities between which and an unrevealed horror there is but a hand's breadth, and coming at any moment can only be warded off or remedied by his caution or his skill. I was glad and yet sorry, when the twenty-nine miles were finished; glad because I was physically about used up, sorry because I was mentally fascinated and charmed by the novel sensations experienced during the ride.

Time and space would fail me to describe the smoking-car, the boxes of cigars, the gin cock-tail jugs, the brandy flask and the whisky slings which were freely circulated through the cars—I will only allude to the fact that they were there, that while imbibing them many a merry game of cards was played, and many a funny story was told.

We reached this city half an hour ahead of the other line. We were met at the dépôt by thousands of enthusiastic Republicans. The bands rehearsed the old stand-byes, and escorted by the aforementioned thousands in triumphal procession, we proceeded to the Briggs House, where, in Room No. 200, I am now writing at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, tired and weary.

The city is full, the hotels are fuller. Seward men laud Seward, bet on Seward, swear that Seward will be the nominee, and consequently President. But it looks dark. Undoubtedly Seward and Lincoln stand, now, the best chance for the nomination. Pennsylvania is deadly opposed to him. So is Illinois, so is New-Jersey. The delegates from each of these States say he cannot carry them. And as they say, the Convention will act. Illinois opposition may, and probably will, be headed off by placing Lincoln on the Seward slate, but still Pennsylvania, and of necessity New-Jersey, is against him yet.

These matters, however, I shall allude to only in my letters, reserving such items for my special telegraphic dispatches.

It is too late for me to describe the glorious "wigwam" which has been erected for the campaign, I will reserve an account of it and its for a future letter.

The city is beautifully illuminated in portions. The delegates and visitors have every occasion to feel grateful for the attentions shown them thus far by the citizens of Chicago.

The weather is pleasant, vegetables are backward. We long for Charleston; sweet peas, strawberries, &c., &c. Oh, Chicago, why art thou not Charleston? HOWARD.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK CLUB VS. NEWARK CLUB—NEWARK VICTORIOUS, WITH NINE WICKETS TO SPARE.

This match was resumed on Thursday, and terminated in a victory for Newark. This is the second of a home-and-home match between these Clubs in which Newark has been victorious; last year they beat the New-York Club in one inning, and they now say that they will play no more matches with any Club in the United States, except they play even—eleven against eleven. The result of the first innings on each side was: New-York twenty-five; Newark eighty-seven. The result of the second innings is: New-York, one hundred and seven; Newark, forty-six, with the loss of only six wickets of the sixteen. The New-York Club were completely out-played by the Newarkers, although Sharp, Bray, Joseph, Sams, Crossley and Higham exerted themselves to the utmost, and batted finely, particularly Joseph and Sams. Newark was well represented at the bat by Ford, Baker, Walters and Greacen, the latter being a very superior batter, and bringing out his bat. Hallis' bowling was entirely wide of the wicket in the second innings, and Hattersley was not up to his mark in long-stopping as he had been in the first innings—*vide* 40 wides and byes.

The following is the score:

NEW-YORK—2D INNINGS.	Runs.	NEWARK—SECOND INNINGS.	Runs.
Sharp, c. Hallis, b. Walters	11	Ford, c. Bray, b. Crossley	12
Bray, c. Bellamy, b. Kidd	5	Hattersley, c. Bray, b. Crossley	1
Joseph, c. Elverson, b. Walters	11	Jefferson, b. Crossley	0
Sams, c. Walters, b. Walters	22	Baker, c. Bray, b. Sams	8
Crossley, c. Hattersley, b. Hallis	4	Walters, (leg before wicket,) b. Crossley	7
Wilby, run out	0	Ward, b. Crossley	2
Higham, b. Hallis	4	Greacen, not out	7
Robinson, not out	3	Warner, not out	0
Seeley, b. Hallis	4	Byes, 2; leg byes, 2; wides, 5	9
Upton, b. Walter	3	Total	46
Wheeldon, absent	0		
Byes, 9; Wides, 31	40		
Total	107		

UMPIRES—Mr. Sadler for New-York; Mr. Greathead for Newark.

Another Duel Averted.

A CHARACTERISTIC CARD FROM HON. ROGER A. PRYOR.

From the Washington Intelligencer, May 17.

A few days since I received an issue of the *Summit Beacon*, a Black Republican paper published at Akron, Ohio, in which the editor gives account of a speech delivered in that place, on the 28th of April, by Hon. Mr. Egerton, a member of the House of Representatives. My attention was especially directed to the following words in the report of Mr. Egerton's speech:

"But, in generalizing upon the transactions of modern Democracy, Mr. Egerton was at home—forcible, pungent and felicitous. In his delineations, too, of scenes and characteristics in the present House, he held the audience in the most earnest and interested attention. His word sketch of the lip-brave duellist, Pryor, and his locks, was capital. The Virginia Hotspur was handled with merciless ridicule."

On reading the above paragraph I resolved to have an explanation of Mr. Egerton. Accordingly, I met him on the street yesterday—he being accompanied by one of his colleagues, and I by Hon. Mr. Lamar and M. W. Cluskey, Esq. Approaching the gentleman, I said, "Mr. Egerton, I believe." He responded, "Yes. How are you, Mr. Pryor?" I proceeded: "I understand, Mr. Egerton, that you took occasion to blackguard me in a recent speech in Ohio." He at once replied, "No, Sir, I did not." I continued, "Did you say nothing offensive about me?" He answered, "No, nothing whatever." I turned to the bystanders and said, "Gentlemen, bear witness." After which I left Mr. Egerton and terminated the interview.

The appearance of the report of Mr. Egerton's speech in the *Summit Beacon*, makes it proper to give publicity to the colloquy between him and myself. ROGER A. PRYOR.

MAY 17, 1860.

"The forthcoming number of the *Cornhill Magazine*" (says the *Publishers' Circular*) "will contain, in addition to continuation of the four serials, an article by Mr. Oliphant on Campaigning in China; a paper on Education, by 'Paterfamilias' of the *Times*; and a Roundabout Paper, by the editor, suggesting the institution of an Order of Britannia, to reward gallant seamen, *apropos* of the burning of the *Sarah Sands*."

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS OF THE SLAVERY COMMITTEE.

The Local Preachers and Slavery—The Petitions of the British Wesleyans—A Protest Against Foreign Interference.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

The Committee on Slavery has reported at last. The views of the majority and minority were submitted this morning. I send you the documents. They are just what every one knew was coming, but their reading was listened to by an audience which filled St. James' Hall, with intense interest. The proceedings with regard to the memorial of the local preachers, and the Anti-Slavery petitions presented by Rev. HIRAM MATTISON from the British Wesleyans, had an important bearing on the Slavery question.

Bishop SIMPSON presided.

Rev. Dr. JAMES FLOY, of East New-York, rose to a question of privilege. He called attention to the fact that there was an editorial notice of a meeting of the Ministers' and Laymen's Union, to be held to-night, in the official paper of the Conference—the *Daily Christian Advocate*. The Society, though composed of very amiable gentlemen, was not recognized by this body, and should not be editorially noticed in the official paper.

Rev. E. O. HAVEN, of New-England, one of the editors, explained that it was impossible for editors who were delegates to supervise everything that was published. He hoped that if any brothers wanted outside notices published, they would pay for them as advertisements; and if they were too poor to do that, he'd have a collection taken up for them.

The significance of all this turns upon the fact that the Society in question is a conservative organization, opposed to a change of the Rule on Slavery.

Many Anti-Slavery petitions were presented.

C. C. LEIGH and other delegates from the M. E. Local Preachers' Association were granted permission to present a memorial to the Conference. The document sets forth that the Association has been holding a Convention at Baltimore, and requests that no new rule on the subject of Slavery be introduced into the Discipline.

Rev. H. SLICER (E. Balt.) moved that it be printed, and the motion was carried.

Mr. LEIGH thanked the Conference, on behalf of his 12,000 fellow local preachers, for the reception given him and the other Delegates. He dwelt upon the good effects of lay preaching, which brought the clergy and laity into closer union, and advanced the prosperity of the Church. If there should be division in the Church, it would not be with the countenance of those whom he represented; and when the arm was outstretched to cut the Church in two, they would exclaim:

"Woodman, spare that tree—
Touch not a single bough;
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now."

Mr. LEIGH concluded by expressing the hope that the Delegates and the Church might have increased prosperity.

Rev. D. W. BRISTOL (Oneida) immediately called for the reading of a memorial from 112 local preachers, declaring that the whole body of local preachers was not represented in the Convention at Baltimore; that they did not recognize that Convention as expressing the sentiments of the local preachers; and asking the Conference to place its seal on the sin of Slavery, and stamp it as an evil; and to debar slaveholders from membership. [Loud applause.]

Rev. JOHN DEMPSTER (Rock River) presented the petitions on Slavery obtained by Rev. HIRAM MATTISON in Great Britain.]

The following is Mr. MATTISON's *resumé* of those represented by them:

1. From regular Wesleyans, forty-six memorials, signed by 104 ministers and 1,047 others mostly official members, who thus represent about	30,600
2. From other Methodists, three memorials, representing	46,920
3. From miscellaneous Christian bodies, three memorials, signed by 7 ministers and 665 others	672
4. From twelve Anti-Slavery Societies (estimated)	2 000
Total	79,592

Rev. WM. COOPER (Philadelphia) said if these memorials were from Great Britain they should not be received.

Rev. G. MOODY (Cincinnati)—progressive—objected to their reception for six reasons. Mr. MOODY, frequently interrupted by points of order, said he objected—First, because he was prepared to prove that the petitions were the result of efforts, by representations and, he believed, misrepresentations, to bring the British Methodists in an avalanche of foreign influence upon this General Conference; secondly, because the British Methodists had themselves felt the embarrassment of their anomalous position in interfering with the affairs of the Church in America, and had, when first applied to, demanded that their petitions should first be asked for before they would send them; thirdly, because the number represented by these petitions was misstated—he read from Mr. MATTISON's recapitulation to prove it.

Mr. MOODY's remarks were cut short by a point of order, on which it was ruled that the petitions could not be received at this stage.

Mr. MOODY said he had hoped that he should have an opportunity to say that Americans should rule America, [loud applause,] and if the British came over here—

Bishop SIMPSON called him to order, and he sat down.

Rev. H. SLICER, of East Baltimore, said the brother who had presented the petitions would not take them back, and as they were not before the Conference, the Secretary did not know what to do with them. [Laughter.]

Rev. ALFRED GRIFFITH, of Baltimore—an octogenarian—Burn em up!

Mr. SLICER moved that everything relating to interference from England be stricken out from the journal. The motion was lost.

Rev. G. BAKER (Black River) explained that his Conference, of which Mr. MATTISON is a member, was not responsible for these memorials.

The Conference, in which there had been a great deal of confusion during these proceedings, was called to order, and the report of the Committee on Slavery was called for.

Amid deep silence, Rev. CALVIN KINGSLY (Erie) read the following majority report:

MAJORITY REPORT.

The Committee on Slavery offer the following report:

When He who spake as never man spake would comprehend the sum of all human duty, as between man and man, in one brief sentence, he embodied that sentence in the following memorable words: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do you even so to them; for this is the Law and Prophets." The same sublime epitome of human duty is expressed in the words, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." These precepts form the moral mirror which God has hung up before all humanity. Into this mirror every man is bound to look and see his own conduct as others see it, and as he sees that of others. Or, to change the figure, these precepts form the moral scales in which every man is bound to weigh his own actions as he weighs the actions of other men. This golden law of God sheds its divine light upon all the relationships which subsist between man and his fellow; and that which we would have a right to desire from any human being with whom we have to do, if we were in his circumstances and he in ours, is the exact measure of our duty.

The enslavement from generation to generation of human beings guilty of no crime is what no man has a right to desire for himself or his posterity, and what no man ever did or can desire. The constant liability of the forcible separation of husbands and wives, of parents and children, even in the mildest forms of Slavery, is a state of things from which every enlightened mind desires to be free. The impediments which Slavery interposes in the way of the observance of the conjugal and parental relations, depriving the parents from governing and educating their children, and the children from honoring and obeying their parents, as God has commanded, is a state of things condemned alike by the Bible and all enlightened conscience, and from which the heart's noblest aspirations struggle to be free. The sacredness and inviolability of the marriage covenant is one of the corner-stones of all Christian civilization. Slavery as it exists in the United States is fundamentally at war with this most ancient and sacred institution. What should we desire, and have a right to desire, if we were in the place of the injured party? This is the measure of our duty.

A system which converts a human being into merchandise, which denies a man the rights of property, of family, of "liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and generally of the power to read the record which God has given for the regulation of all human conduct, is a state of things in which no intelligent and right-minded person ever did or can desire to be placed.

In reference to all these, as to all other conditions of human wrong, the solemn mandate comes down from Heaven: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." God has laid the foundation of religious education in the family relationships. His claims upon us find their readiest response where the honor and obedience due to parents are properly inculcated. The obligation to love God because he first loved us, finds its strongest response where the tenderness and affection breathed upon childhood, by its divinely constituted guardians, prepare the young heart for this high duty. The strongest terms by which the indissoluble affection subsisting between God and his Church is expressed in Scripture, are taken from the parental and conjugal relationships. The inimitable prayer commencing "Our Father which art in heaven," is a further recognition of the same thing.

What then must be the religious effect of an institution which tramples these sacred relationships in the dust?

In short there is not, in our judgment, one distinctive attribute of chattel Slavery which is not incompatible with the Golden Rule.

The foregoing considerations, as it seems to us, are sufficient to justify the opposition which from the beginning we have manifested toward Slavery; for be it remembered, this opposition is no new thing among us, but is coeval with our very existence as a Christian organization.

The opinions of our revered founder need not be recounted here. Imbibing in larger measure than was common in his duty the spirit of Him whose sympathies gush forth as an everlasting fountain toward the poor and the oppressed, Mr. WESLEY uttered a testimony against Slavery, immortal as his own name.

His genuine sons in the gospel have followed his example. The Conference of 1780 declared "Slavery to be contrary to the laws of God, man, and nature, and hurtful to society; contrary to the dictates of conscience and pure religion, and doing that which we would not that others should do unto us."

The General Conference of 1784 declared the practice of slaveholding to be "contrary to the golden law of God, and contrary to the inalienable rights of mankind, as well as to every principle of the Revolution." The Conference say, "We think it our most bounden duty, therefore, to take immediately some effectual method to extirpate this abomination from among us; and for that purpose we add the following to the rules of our society:"

Then followed a plan of emancipation, specifying the age at which every person held in Slavery should be free; and declaring that no person thereafter holding slaves should be admitted into the Society or to the Lord's Supper till he had previously complied with these rules concerning Slavery. A note followed these stringent measures declaring that these were to affect the members no further than they were consistent with the laws of the States in which they resided; and also in view of peculiar circumstances, giving the members in Virginia two years in which to comply with these regulations. As these measures were admitted to constitute a new term of membership, all persons were allowed to choose between voluntarily retiring and being expelled.

About six months after, it was thought best to suspend, for the time, the execution of these rules and give the members a longer time before the minutes should be enforced. The suspension proved to be indefinite but immediately following the suspension is the declaration, "We do hold in the deepest abhorrence the practice of Slavery, and shall not cease to seek its destruction by all wise and prudent means." In 1789 the General Rule read, "The buying or selling the bodies and souls of men, women or children, with an intention to enslave them." In 1792 it read, "The buying or selling the bodies of men, women or children, with an intention to enslave them." From 1808 until now, the rule has read as at present, no one knowing how the *or* came to be substituted by *and*.

For seventy-six years the question at the head of our present chapter on Slavery, has remained substantially what it now is: "What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of Slavery?" During all this period, and more, there has no day intervened, in which our Church has not testified against Slavery as a great evil, and one whose extirpation is to be sought by all lawful and Christian means. Nor has our acknowledged Anti-Slavery position been unproductive of good fruits. There is a power in the truth when faithfully uttered, to influence the conscience of mankind. The testimony which our Church has borne has done much towards the formation of a correct public opinion. Under its influence, many thousands of slaves have been set free; and many thousands, who otherwise would have been slaveholders, have refrained; and many thousands more, who are still holding slaves, are doing so with consciences ill at ease. But for this testimony, a number of Western States, now free, and embracing a vast range of territory, would probably to-day be Slave States.

These facts are our answer to the question "What good has our Church action on the subject ever done?" Is it a small thing that thousands of immortal beings have been delivered from bondage—that thousands more have been restrained from oppressing their fellow-men, and that regions of country by many times larger than some of the mightiest empires of the earth have been secured to freedom?

To the charge that we are violating the laws of the land, a brief answer must suffice. If we choose to keep as free as we can from the evils of Slavery, how do we thus violate the laws of the land? Do the laws of the land require the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church to hold slaves? How do we, then, violate the laws by declining to hold them? Must we practice every evil which the laws will permit lest we be charged with violating them?

While we have no sympathy with, but on the other hand strongly condemn, the mad projects of reckless and desperate men, who, in defiance of law, seek by violent means either to establish or destroy Slavery, we earnestly pray that the time may soon come when, through the blessed principles of the Gospel of peace, Slavery shall cease throughout the length and breadth of this fair land.

But why should we seek any change in our Discipline if it has worked so well?

We answer, first, much of our present Chapter on Slavery has become obsolete by the changed circumstances since its introduction, and the chapter is now, in consequence, no sufficient answer to the question with which it commences. Owing to the present laws of many of the slave States, the rule in the chapter can have no practical application where we have any considerable membership.

Again, the chapter by making one rule for official, and another for private members of the Church, fails, we think, to embody our real doctrine on the subject of which it treats. We do not see the propriety of having one rule for the class leader and another for the members of his class—one rule for a trustee and another for the person sitting by his side—one rule for a steward and another for the person of whom he collects quarterage. Such discriminations, we presume, will be admitted to be without any sufficient foundation, and we believe they are practically disregarded.

2. Within a comparatively recent period, differences of opinion have sprung up as to the bearing our present General Rule has on the subject of slaveholding. A few among us have contended that the rule condemns only the African Slave-trade. Others believe it condemns both the foreign and domestic traffic. Others, that while it condemns the traffic, it thereby legalizes the holding of slaves. Others, and we think by far the larger portion, hold that while the Rule in express terms condemns the traffic for a certain purpose, it also by fair implication condemns the holding for the same purpose.

To this last view we ask a somewhat more particular attention. What is the specific thing which the terms of the General Rule forbid? Not the buying or selling of a human being simply; but the buying or selling *with an intention to enslave*. The buying or selling with an intention to free, is not forbidden. What, then, is the meaning of the qualifying phrase—"*with the intention to enslave them?*" This question can admit of but one answer. The person has already been reduced to Slavery before he can either be bought or sold. Even in the Foreign Slave-trade, the persons have been seized and reduced to Slavery before they came into the hands of the trader. And in the domestic traffic, the persons bought or sold are already in a state of Slavery. What, then, we repeat, is the meaning of the phrase—"*with the intention to enslave them?*" The only answer that can be given is, it means with the intention to continue them in Slavery, by continuing to hold and use them as slaves; or, as in the case of selling, putting it in the power of others to continue them in Slavery.

What then is it which, in the eye of the Rule, gives criminality to the act of buying or selling? The only answer is, *it is the intention to enslave them*—that is, the intention to *continue their enslavement*. This is what clothes the act of buying or selling with moral turpitude. It is the *enslaving* therefore, by the continued holding and using as slaves, which gives criminality to the buying and selling. The holding and using are the only stimulus to the guilty traffic. We conclude, therefore, that as the holding and using are the only stimulating causes for the traffic, and as the intention to continue their enslavement is the only sinful element so far as the Rule condemns it, the spirit of the Rule must condemn the holding and using, as well as the buying and selling. That intention which gives criminality to an act, and without which the act would not be criminal, must itself be criminal.

We do not affirm that the holding of a slave is, under all circumstances, sinful; nor is the buying or selling. Otherwise it would be wrong to purchase a slave to free him. And the moral right to purchase a slave to free him involves, also, the moral right to hold the legal relation of owner to that slave until the benevolent intention of freeing can be carried into execution. So when, owing to whatever circumstances, the immediate sundering of the legal relation would be manifestly a greater injury to the slave than its temporary continuance, and when the evident intention is to give freedom at the earliest practicable moment, such an act of holding is not only not wrong, but it may be a duty. It is something necessary to be done in order to confer permanent freedom upon the person so held. In such a case the holder is not released from the obligation to give unto the servant "that which is just and equal," and to guard with the most religious care the sacred and divine rights of the conjugal and parental relationships and to see by all means that such legal provisions as are practicable shall be made to prevent such persons and their posterity from passing into perpetual Slavery.

From the foregoing considerations it appears to us that the General Rule should in plain words embody the honest doctrine of the Church, as well on the subject of *Slaveholding* as on that of the slave traffic. If the traffic for mercenary and selfish purposes should be condemned, so also should the holding. And if, as is almost universally admitted among us, the *spirit* of the rule condemns mercenary and selfish slaveholding, then why may we not clothe this *spirit* in a visible *body*, and insert the word holding in our present rule, subject to the same discriminating clause as the buying and selling. Such a rule would read, "The buying, selling, or holding of men, women, or children, with an intention to enslave them." This we think is only embodying in plain language the true doctrine of our Church on the subject.

So long ago as 1840, our Bishops, in their Episcopal address, in view of the different interpretations put upon the General Rule, desired the General Conference, then in session in Baltimore, to give an official exposition of it. The following is their language:

"We think it proper to invite your attention in particular to one point intimately connected with it, [the subject of Slavery,] and as we conceive of primary importance. It is in regard to the true import and application of the General Rule on Slavery. The different constructions to which it has been subjected, and the variety of views which have been entertained upon it, together with the conflicting acts of some of the annual Conferences North and South, seem to require that a body, having legitimate jurisdiction, should express a clear and definite opinion, and a uniform guide to those to whom the administration of the Discipline is committed." This address is signed by R. R. Roberts, Joshua Soule, Elijah Hedding, James O. Andrew, Beverly Waugh and T. A. Morris.

Without expressing an opinion here, as to the constitutional right of the General Conference to place an official and legal exposition of the General Rule in the Discipline, without the concurrence of the Annual Conferences; we judge it the more prudent course, that the exposition should be embodied in the rule itself, by a process which can leave no doubt as to its constitutionality.

We therefore recommend for adoption the following Resolutions:

Resolved, 1. By the Delegates of the several Annual Conferences, in General Conference assembled, that we recommend the amendment of the General Rule on Slavery, so that it shall read: "The buying, selling or holding of men, women or children, with an intention to enslave them."

Resolved 2. That we recommend the suspension of the fourth restrictive rule, for the purpose set forth in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved 3. By the Delegates of the several Annual Conferences in General Conference assembled, that the following be, and hereby is, substituted in the place of the present seventh chapter on Slavery.

QUESTION—What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of Slavery?

ANSWER—We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of Slavery. We declare that the buying, selling or holding of human beings, as chattels, is inconsistent with the Golden Rule, and with the rule in our Discipline which requires all who desire to continue among us, to "do no harm, and to avoid evil of every kind." We, therefore, affectionately admonish all our preachers and people to keep themselves pure from this great evil, and to seek its extirpation by all lawful and Christian means.

Rev. JOHN S. PORTER, Chairman of the Minority, called on the Secretary, Rev. PENNELL COOMBE, of Philadelphia, to read the minority report. The following is the document:

MINORITY REPORT.

The minority of the Committee on Slavery, appointed by this General Conference to take into consideration the interests of the Church in relation to this grave and perplexing subject, and also its duty in the premises, being unable to agree with the majority of the Committee, and believing that the present occasion demands at our hands a full exposition of our principles, submit the following

REPORT:

In order to present our position on this question with entire clearness, we ask attention to the following *facts of history*: Up to 1844 we remained an undivided Church, wonderfully owned of God, and eminently successful in spreading Scriptural holiness over these lands; our ministers went to and fro, and the knowledge of God was greatly increased. The people felt and acknowledged the power of our Anti-Slavery Gospel, and by thousands were converted and gathered into our Methodist fold. In no part of this country did our Church find more favor and meet with more success than in the Slaveholding States. Firm in our convictions and honest in our avowal of them, we placed our Discipline in the hands of the slaveholder, containing provisions which limited his authority over the slave and made him in reality the slave's guardian, under the supervision of the Church. In short, we taught the converted slaveholder to look upon his slave as an immortal being, and to provide for his moral and religious cultivation by "teaching him to read the Word of God, and allowing him to attend public worship on our regular days of Divine service." Under this Scriptural Discipline we were instrumental in converting both masters and slaves, besides breaking the yoke from the necks of thousands, where emancipation was not possible by law except under great difficulties. This was our condition as a Church, when the General Conference of 1844 held its session. An Episcopacy, till then untarnished by connection with Slavery, had become implicated in the great evil in the person of one of our Bishops. Then came the trial of our Anti-Slavery principles, and the border was true to the trust. The South contended that as the laws of the State in which the Bishop lived would not permit emancipation, the General Conference should not interfere in the case.

The majority of the delegates insisted that as a "Bishop" was required "to travel" through the connection at large, any connection with Slavery would embarrass both him and the Church in the performance of his duties, and declared their judgment to be that Bishop ANDREW should cease from the exercise of Episcopal functions until he could relieve himself of this impediment. Then followed that separation which has become one of the great facts of Ecclesiastical history. In this contest for Anti-Slavery principles, no portion of the Church was more inflexibly true to our Discipline than that which is now the border.

Returning to their homes, the border delegates discerned (what has since proved to be a well grounded apprehension) a new source of danger in the preponderance given to the North by this separation. Already had the spirit of ultraism begun to agitate portions of the Church, and fears were entertained that innovations destructive to the peace of the Border Conferences would be proposed and effected. These fears were to some extent quieted by assurances that our Northern churches were true to the interests of the border, and would faithfully resist all attempts to destroy its power or to change the Discipline. These assurances were corroborated by the sympathy expressed for the border in the organs of the Church generally, and the decided action of at least one of the New-England Conferences. The *Christian Advocate and Journal* asked about this very time the direct question: "Does New-England propose to contend for a rule of Discipline which shall make the emancipation of slaves by those who hold them a condition of membership?" *Zion's Herald* replied: "Deeming it both unjust and impolitic, it is her intention to abide by the Constitution of the Church *as it now is*, and to use her constitutional powers for the *extirpation* of Slavery as prudence, the best interests of the whole Church, and the Providence of God may demand." New-England sustained the *Herald* in this declaration, and the Providence Conference, to show its sincerity and to quiet the fears of the border brethren at its session in 1847, passed the following by a rising vote of 54 to 4.

"*Resolved*, That we are satisfied with the Discipline of the Church as it is on the subject of Slavery, and as we have never proposed an alteration in it, so neither do we now, and that in connection with our brethren of other Conferences, *we will ever abide by it.*"

This same Conference at a subsequent session reaffirmed the pledge previously made, as follows: "We pledge ourselves to maintain the same conservative and true Anti-Slavery ground by which the Providence Conference has already become distinguished." The late President OLIN about the same time addressed a letter to the East, through its paper, *Zion's Herald*, declaring that, "as the Methodist Episcopal Church South was now gone, the internal controversy should now be considered as closed, and the Church should turn its energies to its great interests, viz.: missions, revivals, education, &c." This was not only the sentiment of New-England, but of the whole Church, and was fully indorsed by its official action. In support of this we call attention to the fact that the General Conference of 1848 appointed the Committee on Slavery, and but one petition was presented on the subject. The same General Conference abolished the "Plan of Separation," and took under its care the scattered membership which had been cut off by that plan in Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri. It created Conferences there, and thousands have been converted and gathered into the Church in those States. The sentiment of the Church remained substantially the same during the four succeeding years. At the General Conference of 1852 no Committee was appointed on Slavery, and only seventeen petitions were presented on the subject. These facts are not only significant, but they are conclusive. The General Conference was satisfied with the position of the border churches, and the membership through the North gave these suffering brethren their most hearty support. During the eight years immediately succeeding "The Separation" the Church, in her official action and sympathy, was faithful to her pledge to abide by the Discipline as it is.

In 1850, the danger of future aggressions on the part of the North and East was distinctly foreshadowed; and between the sessions of the General Conference in 1852 and 1856, the agitation on the question of Slavery in the Church made its first real development. The papers in those portions of the Church began to denounce their brethren on the border, and this so far influenced the popular opinion in the North as to shake its confidence in the ministry of these Conferences. *Here was the origin of the outside pressure which the North now pleads as the only reason why the Discipline should be changed on the subject.* In the General Conference of 1856, the first official effort to change the Discipline was made by the ministry of the North without the support of the membership. Out of 790,000, not quite 5,000 petitioned for a change, and most of these were obtained by the personal efforts of preachers. That this first act of aggression was made by the ministry was admitted in 1856. The reason assigned was that 29 Annual Conferences out of 38 had asked the General Conference to make a change in our Discipline on the subject of Slavery. In obedience to this demand, the first Committee on Slavery for eight years was appointed, and a report presented in accordance with their views. That report presented two propositions—one for a general rule by the constitutional process to prohibit "the buying, selling or holding of a human being as property;" the other for a new chapter making slaveholding *prima facie* evidence of guilt, and declaring the man charged with this offence to be guilty until he proved himself innocent. That chapter was laid on the table, and the new rule failed to receive the vote necessary to send it to the Annual Conferences. The failure of this first effort on the part of the ministry only redoubled their exertions. They have, during the four years past employed both the Pulpit and the Press to the utmost extent in preparing the sentiment of the Church for action at the present session. This controversy has been marked by most peculiar features, and attended with most deplorable results. Churches in the North have been torn and severed, new and independent societies have been organized, papers in opposition to official organs supported, the friendships of years destroyed, confidence and fraternal affection between the North and the Border lost, our preachers mobbed by lawless and Pro Slavery men, and bitterness of feeling engendered, until it has become almost impossible for us to remain a united people.

There are now two parties in the Church, the one contending for an alteration in our Discipline on the subject of Slavery, and the other opposed. The question vital to this issue, therefore, is, which one of these two parties has changed its position? We answer most emphatically, *the Border has not*. The Border was truly Anti-Slavery in 1844; it is as truly so now. It resisted the encroachments of the South then; it resists the encroachments of the South now. It has steadily resisted the South till this present moment, at fearful cost and with constant conflict. It has resisted Pro-Slavery assaults in the pulpit, on the platform, and through the Press. The Border has stood faithful to the Discipline under the charge of Pro-Slaveryism from the North, and of Abolitionism from the South. It has never denied being Anti-Slavery; it could not if it would, and would not if it could. The Border stands now where it has ever stood, and, though pressed sorely by the friends it has never forsaken, and by the foes it has always resisted, its representatives come to this General Conference asking for no change in the Discipline, and willing to abide by it as it is. We have always taught, and still teach, that slaveholding for mercenary and selfish purposes is wrong. But we have never held that the relation of master to slave, when either necessary or merciful, is sinful. On this principle we have received the slaveholder into the Church, and by it we have regulated our administration. If in any case the administration has been defective, it has been the exception and not the rule. While our brethren in the North and Northwest have yielded to the pressure of an ultraism which, by their own action, they have largely contributed to create, we still battle for old-fashioned Anti-Slavery Methodism. No human administration can be perfect, and our border brethren do not claim that theirs is any exception to this rule; but they do claim that integrity of purpose has characterized their action. With the laws of the State against emancipation, so far as to prevent the liberated slave from enjoying freedom without the liability of being arrested and expatriated, they have, by their moral influence and discipline, lifted the yoke of bondage from the necks of thousands, who, with their children are now contented and happy. Of late, owing to the agitated state of the country, their influence has been to some extent limited, but for this the Church of the border is not responsible. This is the position claimed for itself by the border, and the claim is sustained by the testimony of others.

The Bishops, in their address to the General Conference of 1856, gave the results of their observation in regard to the position and moral influence of our churches on the border. In the Episcopal address of the present session, they reaffirm their statements and refer the General Conference to the language used by them in 1856. The following is the passage referred to, viz.:

"In our administration in the territory where Slavery exists we have been careful not to transcend in any instance, or in any respect, what we understood to be the will and direction of the General Conference. That body having retained its jurisdiction over conferences previously existing in such territory, and having directed the organization of additional Conferences, it became our duty to arrange the districts, circuits and stations, and to superintend them as an integral part of the Church. As the result, we have six annual Conferences which are wholly or in part slave territory. These Conferences have a white church membership, including probationers, of more than one hundred and forty-three thousand, with the attendants upon our ministry making a probable population of between five and six hundred thousand. They have a colored church membership, including probationers, of more than twenty-eight thousand, with the attendants upon our ministry making a probable population of upward of a hundred thousand. A portion of this population are slaves. The others are mostly poor. They are generally strongly attached to the Church of their choice, and look to it confidingly for ministerial services, religious sympathy, and all the offices of Christian kindness. The white membership in these Conferences, in respect to intelligence, piety and attachment to Methodist Discipline and economy, will compare favorably with other portions of the Church.

"In our judgment, the existence of these Conferences and Churches under their present circumstances, does not tend to extend or perpetuate Slavery. They are known to be organized under a Discipline which characterizes Slavery as a great evil; which makes the slaveholder ineligible to any official station in the Church, where the laws of the State in which he lives will admit of emancipation, and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom; which disfranchises a traveling minister who by any means becomes the owner of a slave or slaves unless he executes, if it be practicable, a legal emancipation of such slaves, conformably to the laws of the State wherein he lives; which makes it the duty of all the ministers to enforce upon all the members the necessity of teaching their slaves to read the Word of God, and allowing them time to attend upon the public worship of God on our regular days of Divine service; which prohibits the buying and selling of men, women, and children, with an intention to enslave them, and inquires what shall be done for the extirpation of Slavery.

"With this discipline freely circulated among the people, or certainly within the reach of any who desire to examine it, and with other churches existing in the same Territory without these enactments, these Societies and Conferences have, either by elective affinity adhered to, or from preference associated with, the Methodist Episcopal Church. In a few instances their Church relations have exposed them to some peril, and in numerous cases, to sacrifices. But such have been their moral worth, and Christian excellence, and prudent conduct, that generally they have been permitted to enjoy their religious immunities, and serve and worship God according to their consciences."

This testimony of the Bishops in 1856 was corroborated by the delegates from the Borders, and the Committee on Slavery appointed at that session confirmed its truth by the following language which forms part of their report, viz.: "It is also affirmed and believed that the administrators of discipline within the bounds of Slave Territory have done all that in their circumstances they have conscientiously judged to be in their power to answer the ends of the Discipline in exterminating that great evil."

Such is the position of the Church on the border, and it is the position held by most of the members of the General Conference. Very few indeed of the members of this body believe or teach that slaveholding, except for mercenary or selfish purposes, ought to be made a test of membership. The view of the subject is sustained by the Scripture, and also by Mr. WESLEY, who received slaveholders into his societies, and is in strict accordance with the instructions given by the Wesleyan connection to their missionaries in Jamaica. These instructions are in the following words, viz.:

"As in the Colonies in which you are called to labor, a great proportion of the inhabitants are in a state of Slavery, the Committee must strongly call to your recollection what was so fully stated to you when you were accepted as Missionaries to the West Indies, viz., that your *only* business is to promote the moral and religious improvement of the slaves to whom you may have access, without, in the least degree, in public or private interfering with their civil condition."

Who then have changed position on this subject? *The Border Preachers have* NOT. The change of ground is with those who ask for an altered Discipline, a new term of membership.

The minority respectfully submit that the action proposed in the report of the majority has been recommended without proper consideration in the Committee of the matter referred to them by the General Conference, neither the Episcopal address of this year nor that part of the Episcopal address of 1856, referred to in it, and reaffirmed—not a single journal of any annual Conference, nor any one of the memorials on the subject of Slavery, has been read at any meeting of the Committee. The vote of the annual Conferences on the change of the rule was not ascertained until after the action recommended to the General Conference had been submitted by the Sub-Committee and adopted, and when a motion was make to obtain the names of the Conferences from which the petitions for a change of the rule came, the number of petitioners in each Conference, and the number of members in said Conferences, that motion was laid upon the table by a vote of the Committee, thus refusing the information sought to be obtained.

Second—The minority further represent, that the desire of the Church at large for any important change in our rules on the subject of Slavery is not sufficiently indicated in the petitions that have been referred to this Committee, to demand such action as is set forth in the report of the majority—the whole number of petitioners being less than one in twenty of the entire membership, and in those Conferences that have spoken most largely, two-thirds of the entire membership have remained silent.

Third—The action of the General Conferences, as expressed in their recorded votes, does not indicate such a desire for a constitutional change as to call on this General Conference to inaugurate an attempt to secure it, by sending down a new rule for their action, as will be evident if we consider that taking the highest vote obtained in the several Annual Conferences by any single measure, it falls short to the extent of over 400 votes of the requisite number among those voting, and falls short more than 2,000 of three-fourths of the whole number of the traveling preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Fourth—The change in the General Rule proposed in the report of the majority, is still further objected to, in that the action they recommend approaches nearest the form of that coming from the Providence Conference, and would be likely to be understood by our people as embodying the spirit of that most objectionable of all the changes which have been previously proposed.

Fifth—The form of the chapter, proposed in the report of the majority, the minority confidently believe will not be considered by the Church as embodying sufficient advantages over the present chapter to warrant the risk incurred in making any change; and though being intended only as a declaration of sentiment, as it is placed in what is regarded as a book of ecclesiastical law, it may become a source of embarrassment by being misunderstood by our people and misrepresented by our enemies.

Sixth—The minority further represent that the action proposed by the report of the majority will very greatly embarrass and cripple, if it does not altogether destroy our Church in the slaveholding States and along the border; and is especially calculated to do this in the present highly excited state of the public mind in that Territory.

Seventh—The minority still further believe that such a result would involve a loss of position and influence in slaveholding territory by the most decidedly Anti-Slavery Church among the larger denominations of the land, which it might require many long years and a surrender of advantages now possessed to regain, which must be deprecated by every one who sincerely asks, "*What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of Slavery?*"

Eighth—It is further objected to the action proposed in the Report of the majority, that it would operate most disastrously upon the interests of the enslaved, not only depriving thousands of them of ministrations, by which thousands of them have been blessed and saved, but withdrawing also from those by whom their emancipation must, if it ever is secured, the influence of that Church in regard to which the majority of the Committee on Slavery in 1856 say: "It is affirmed and believed that it has done more to diffuse Anti-Slavery sentiments, to mitigate the evils of the system, and to abolish the institution from civil society than any other organization, either political, social or religious."

Ninth—The members of the minority, representing Conferences located in non slaveholding Territory, also represent that the action proposed in the report of the majority would, in its results—as believed and admitted by the majority (in committee) themselves—expose our ministerial brethren, and their families, in the border work, to privations and perils which, while they ought not to be shrunk from, if necessary to maintain uprightness and truth, yet if brought about without sufficient cause, might properly be considered an unbrotherly recklessness as to their condition, specially calculated to alienate them from us in spirit and affection.

Tenth—The testimony of the representatives of the work on the Pacific coast in this Committee, impress us with the conviction that the results of the action proposed in the report of the majority, will be highly disastrous in that quarter, destroying much of the fruit of their past labor, and greatly retarding the work for years to come.

Eleventh—The minority are still further impressed with the conviction that among the results of the action proposed in the majority report, one painfully probable is the enfeebling of the prestige and moral power of the whole Church, by the strifes and divisions that may ensue, which shall greatly incapacitate her for the performance of that grand work, both at home and abroad, to which God in his providence is now so evidently calling her, in this the opening of the second century of her history, and in which, if her resources and influence are properly husbanded and guarded, she may achieve so eminent and glorious a success.

Twelfth—The minority are not insensible to the fact that an embarrassing pressure produced by misrepresentations of our Anti-Slavery position, is felt in some portions of our work in non-slaveholding territory, but they believe that this may be relieved by a distinct and emphatic testimony on the subject in a mode which would not involve the disasters apprehended from the course to which they object.

They therefore recommend the adoption of the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, First—That the Methodist Episcopal Church has in good faith, in all the periods of its history, proposed to itself the question, "What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of Slavery?" and it has never ceased, openly and before the world, to bear its testimony against the sin, and to exercise its disciplinary powers to the end that its members might be kept unspotted from criminal connection with the system, and that the evil itself be removed from among men.

Resolved, That any change of discipline upon the subject of Slavery, in the present highly-excited condition of the country, would accomplish no good whatever, but on the contrary, would seriously disturb the peace of our Church, and would be especially disastrous to our ministers and members in the Slave States.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Pastoral Address be instructed to state our position in relation to Slavery, and give such counsel to our Churches may be suited to the necessities of our case.

It was directed that 2,000 copies of the reports be published in pamphlet form, and the Conference adjourned.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The Discord and "Differences of Opinion" among the Kentucky Democracy since the Row at Charleston.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

The delegates have returned, and they and their backers are growing over "DOUGLAS' defeat and death." He's a dead cock in the pit. Alas, poor STEPHEN! where are your prospects now? Echo answers—where? His forces are routed, horse, foot and dragoons, as much so as NAPOLEON's at Waterloo! He will make no show at all at Baltimore! His real strength at Charleston was only 133—19 less than a majority, and 69 less than the number necessary to a nomination—and that is now dissipated and gone. If the regular Convention had not adjourned when it did, GUTHRIE would have continued to gain, and DOUGLAS would have lost. If DOUGLAS, through bogus delegations, shall recover and win at Baltimore, the fortunes of the Democratic Party are fallen. So ruined and reckless a leader can't carry a single Slave or Free State; that's certain, if nothing else. The honest and incorruptible masses would spurn him. But the Constitutional Democracy, under JAMES GUTHRIE, planted upon the Cincinnati Platform, as explained and made clear by the Howard resolution, will take the entire South, with Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Indiana, Oregon and California. (Other Northern States, which they appeared so confident of a little while ago, they don't mention now.)

These men, of course, lay all the blame of the bolt upon the Douglasites. Their tyrannic, rule-or-ruin conduct, their determination to foist their little squatter-sovereign demi-god upon the Convention at all hazards, was the sole cause of the trouble. The abuse heaped upon those Northern disorganizers and their "Abolition Platform" is excessive. Yet the delegates from Kentucky, along with those from Tennessee and Virginia, despite their threats, did remain in the Convention after the adoption of such a Platform, (the Cincinnati pure and simple,) and voted for GUTHRIE, JOHNSON or HUNTER, who, if nominated, would have had to stand upon it.

The Kentucky delegates and their confederates, who insisted upon the two-thirds rule, as though the seceders were present, and who proclaimed it their ultimatum for not turning out seceders too, are much berated by our Douglas men. What reason, they ask for exacting a two-thirds rule any how? Did not DOUGLAS in 1856 withdraw from the Cincinnati Convention just so soon as a *majority* had declared for BUCHANAN? What right, what authority, what instruction, had they to make conditions whereby it was rendered impossible to nominate? to demand 202 electoral votes? that votes not given should be counted? and to threaten to secede, and give aid and comfort to the disunion movement of YANCEY, JACKSON & Co.? None at all. Kentucky don't recognize such irrational, recreant and traitorous delegates! She holds no terms with secessionists and revolutionists, or those half inclined to be such! The followers of DOUGLAS here and everywhere are Union men all over, out and out.

The platform of the legitimate Convention they claim to be perfect. It needs no coupling with anything else. It admits of only one interpretation—popular sovereignty, alike antagonistic to Northern and Southern Wilmot Provisoism. For the Federal Government to interfere and nullify Territorial legislation unfriendly to Slavery, would be Southern Wilmot Provisoism—it would not be tolerated North. Yet such was the substance of the majority resolutions. It was telling the people of the Territories, "You shall have Slavery, however much you are opposed to it." This, or any, sectionalism won't do—it must be forever abandoned. The Democratic Party must resist and repel it, or else break up and go down! The HOWARD or Tennessee platform is just as bad. It was not pending when the Convention adjourned. It can receive no consideration at Baltimore. The GUTHRIE men who cling to the HOWARD plank will sink with it.

As for the politicians, the office-holders, the traitors, who thwarted the Douglasites at Charleston, they are bitterly denounced. They are branded as henceforth powerless. The occupation of those "hired slanderers and venal politicians" is gone. The party can do without such scum and filth. DOUGLAS can get more votes before the people without his abusers than with them. Let them say and do what they please at Richmond! The people—the Democratic masses—will have true men at Baltimore. DOUGLAS' strength at Charleston was greater than it seemed. A large minority of the seceding delegations deplored and resisted the movement. They would have accepted the Convention's Douglas platform and kept their seats, had they not been instructed and ruled out. The "Little Giant" had to contend against "the most reckless and unscrupulous opposition ever arrayed against any man." But he proved too much for SLIDELL, BIGLER, BAYARD, and all that tribe. He and his friends overcame the adverse winds and currents, and outwitted the sappers. No longer on the defensive, they are now, with every prospect of pleasing, on the high road to victory.

Well, indeed, most confident and plucky are DOUGLAS' lieutenants in Kentucky—far more so in appearance than even GUTHRIE's. Nothing daunts them. The Convention will nominate DOUGLAS beyond a doubt, they shout. He will surmount all fraud, trickery, chicanery, sectionalism, disunionism and treason, and will sweep the union of these States like fire does the prairie.

However, among some outsiders—who have an abiding faith in the dovetailing tendencies of the Democratic Party before harvest time—the opinion is becoming current that some new Democrat, at or before the eleventh hour, will be sprung upon the Convention, and will gain the day. PONTIAC.

The Late Riot at Savannah.

CARD FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, May 10, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of your journal for the 7th inst., I observe an article, under the head of "The Fine Young Southern Gentleman," which attributes such wretched inefficiency to the Federal officers in this city as to demand that they should place themselves in their true position before your readers. Whatever blame may attach to the conduct of the United States Deputy-Marshal upon the occasion of Mr. FARNUM's recent rescue from the jail of Chatham County, must be borne by myself alone, for the Deputy-Marshal acted in strict obedience to my instructions, was ever ready to do his duty, and was not called upon by me to effect a manual arrest, merely because I felt that the course which I adopted was at once calculated to accomplish the arrest of FARNUM, and impress upon the members of this community, in the clearest manner, a sense of the disgrace which his rescue had inflicted upon them.

It would be tedious for me to enter into a detailed account of that transaction. The inclosed slips from the Savannah *Republican* of the 4th of May, and the Savannah *Morning News* of the 5th of May, will put you in possession of the more important facts connected with it. You will confer a favor by giving them an insertion with this communication. [The extracts referred to have already appeared in the TIMES.—ED.] It is only necessary for me to make these further statements. When FARNUM's friends asked me in the Pulaski House to permit them to retain possession of him that night upon their pledge to produce him to make his application for bail the next morning, I first distinctly inquired whether they defied the officers of justice to arrest him, and called upon any one of them who did so to speak, and no one spoke. When again FARNUM, having come into my office to surrender himself, objected to returning to the jail, I stated that if he had given himself up under a misapprehension of my meaning I should take no advantage of it, and that he was free to return to his lodging, where I would at once have him taken by the officers, and that in giving him an opportunity of surrendering I was extending to him an indulgence, and not asking a favor from him to the authorities. He is now in jail.

An indictment having been preferred in the United States Circuit Court on the 8th inst., a true bill for rescue was found against the four persons most implicated in the transaction, and their trial will take place at the proper time.

As the authorities, Federal, State and Municipal, were equally ready to do their duty in instantly enforcing the law, and as I am not aware that either the cause of good order or the dignity of the Government has suffered by the course which has been pursued by me, I ask that you will give a place to this letter, as a matter of justice, in the columns of your journal. I am, Sir, very respectfully, &c.,

HAMILTON COUPER,
United States Attorney, District Georgia.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

A PITHY CORRESPONDENCE—AN EMPHATIC TELEGRAM—THE COMPTROLLER REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE MR. PLATT.

The subjoined correspondence between Mr. WARREN, Deputy-Comptroller, and Mayor WOOD, is sufficiently emphatic to obviate the necessity of comment:

THE MAYOR TO THE DEPUTY COMPTROLLER.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.

WILLIAM E. WARREN, Esq., Deputy-Comptroller—*Sir:* Andrew V. Stout having been removed from the office of City Chamberlain, you are hereby directed, from this date, in no way to recognize his authority as Custodian of the public money of the Corporation of this City. Very respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

THE DEPUTY COMPTROLLER'S REPLY.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note this morning, directing me from this date in no way to recognize the authority of A. V. Stout, Esq., as Chamberlain of the City; and in reply, I beg leave respectfully to inclose herewith a copy of a telegram just received from Hon. Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, containing instructions which must be my rule of action in the premises. Inasmuch as the "control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation" is, by law, vested in this Department, I have, in carrying out the instructions contained in the inclosed dispatch, directed all the officers of the Corporation charged with the collection of the public revenue to continue to make their deposits with Mr. Stout as usual.

Very respectfully your ob't servant,
WM. E. WARREN, Deputy Comptroller.

The following is a copy of the dispatch referred to in Mr. Warren's communication:

CHICAGO, May 16.

W. E. WARREN, Comptroller's Office: You will recognize Stout as Chamberlain till my return.

ROBT. T. HAWS.

It is not amiss to say in this connection that the bonds of the new appointee have not as yet been presented for approval or rejection. The bondsmen were present when the change of office was demanded, but the bonds were never tendered; and in that view alone it is not impossible that Mr. Platt may lose ground.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITY.

BREAKING OF A WATER-PIPE—THE STEAM-BOILERS IN THE WORKHOUSE—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charity and Correction, held yesterday afternoon, Commissioners NICHOLSON and BELL only were present. Notwithstanding the want of a quorum, Mr. NICHOLSON, on motion of Mr. BELL, took the Chair, and the Secretary proceeded to read communications.

Two communications were received from the Superintendent of the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island. The first stated that the Croton water pipe, leading from the foot of Seventy-ninth street to the Island, had been broken by the anchor of a vessel, leaving the present supply of water to be obtained through a small pipe leading from the foot of Seventy-first street, which would not furnish one third of the water wanted. The second communication was in answer to a vote of inquiry regarding the condition of the steam boilers in the workhouse. The boilers were pronounced perfectly sound and secure. Both communications were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A copy of the evidence taken in the inquisition by the Coroner in the case of MCKENZIE, who jumped from an upper story window, was submitted and ordered on file.

Dr. SANGER, the Resident Physician, sent in a letter announcing the death of a woman named JANE MOCLOUD, the day after her commitment to the Almshouse. Her death he ascribed to intemperance.

The weekly statement gives 7,394 as the present number of inmates in the various institutions, which is a decrease of 69 from the report of the previous week, and during the week 40 have died; 1,640 have been discharged; 149 have been sent to the Penitentiary, and 2 have been sent to the State Prison.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

REPORTS OF THE SANITARY POLICE.

The Board of Police Commissioners met at 1 o'clock yesterday, all the members being present. Sergeant LEAD, of the Sanitary squad, presented a report of objectionable and filthy places. Forty-three houses were designated, of which two were reported in a "very dangerous condition," and one having a case of small-pox. The Brooklyn Sanitary report included about the same number, hog yards and slaughter-houses being prominently mentioned among the nuisances which require abatement. Two houses in Navy-street were declared to be extremely unsafe. No other business was made public.

POLICE REPORTS.

A WEAKNESS FOR A BARGAIN.

Joseph P. Lipsker, a Teuton, having a jewelry store in the Bowery, was apprehended yesterday by Officer Miner, of the Tenth Precinct, because he had purchased four gold watches and three silver snuff-boxes, worth in the aggregate $240, for one-fourth that sum. The property is ascertained to have been a portion of $3,600 worth, which was stolen on the 7th inst. from Mr. Isadore Samson, of No. 192 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Canada, by one Julius Simpson *alias* Beers, who brought the property to this City. Justice BRENNAN committed Lipsker on a charge of having received stolen goods.

BRUTALITY OF A SEA-CAPTAIN.

J. S. Clark, master of the ship *Marine*, was arrested yesterday by Officer McIntyre, of the Harbor Police, and required to give bail by Justice OSBORN to answer a charge of having assaulted in an outrageous and brutal manner a boatman named William Waldron, who lives at No. 77 Oliver-street. Waldron had gone alongside of the vessel, as she lay off Bedloe's Island, for the purpose of taking the pilot ashore, but was peremptorily ordered off by the Captain, who, before his command could be complied with, belabored the complainant's head with a belaying-pin, cutting and bruising him terribly.

OFFENCES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Five hundred dollars worth of ribbons were stolen on Wednesday night from the store of William Kahn, No. 499 Broadway, and after the discovery of the theft, two men, named John Forbes and Timothy Casey, who had been seen to enter the building by Detective Wilson, were arrested on suspicion of having committed it. Justice KELLY held them for examination, in spite of their plea of not guilty.... Charles Dubois confessed to having broken into a room at No. 700 Washington-street, and stolen some gentlemen's wearing apparel. Justice KELLY gave him an opportunity to cogitate on the rights of property, by consigning him to a prison cell.... Mary Docherty was yesterday found arrayed in the holiday garments of Mrs. Margaret Dawson, of No. 276 Spring-street, and as she had donned the attire without permission from its owner, Justice KELLY deemed the fact an evidence that she was a thief, and so committed her for trial.... Wm. McGovern, of No. 2 West-street, was arrested by Officer Thompson, and committed by Justice OSBORN, to answer the charge of an attempt to kill Michael McCabe, a shoemaker, living at No. 4 Greenwich-street. McGovern, it is alleged, became so excited in a dispute with McCabe, that he drew a pistol and attempted to shoot him. Fortunately, the cap did not explode.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS—A SUICIDE.

Mr. JEREMIAH SMITH, a gentleman 60 years of age, who has for some time been in the employ of the New-Haven Railroad Company as chief clerk, died in the New-York Hospital on Wednesday night in consequence of injuries received by being run over on Tuesday evening by a car on the Fourth-avenue road. The Coroner's jury exonerated the driver of the car from all blame..... THOMAS GOFF, a lad, 10 years of age, who has been missing since last Monday from the residence of his parents, No. 310 West-street, was found drowned at the foot of Spring-street, North River. He is supposed to have fallen into the water while playing about the wharves. The Coroners also inquired into the circumstances attending the deaths of three unknown men, one of whom was found in the bay, near Ellis' Island; another at the foot of Pike-street, East River, and the third at Pier No. 2, East River. In each case a verdict of supposed drowning was rendered.... MICHAEL ALBUYSEN, a butcher, residing at No. 327 West Thirty-sixth-street, was sitting with his family on Wednesday evening, and in the course of conversation expressed his penitence for having allowed himself to indulge in a drunken debauch, from which he was just recovering. Almost immediately afterward he retired to his room and shot himself in the side with a pistol, inflicting a fatal wound. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SLOOP MURDERS.

Trial of Albert W. Hicks, alias Wm. Johnson, Indicted for Robbery on the High Seas.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE HON. JUDGE SMALLEY.

Long before the Judge took his seat on the Bench yesterday morning, the Court-room could hold no more spectators, and those persons who arrived even before the commencement of the proceedings had to retire, without getting more than a glimpse of the interior of the court-room. The recess within the railings was occupied by members of the Bar. The prisoner still manifests the same indifference, and, to a casual observer, would appear to be the most unconcerned individual present.

Capt. Nickerson, of the schooner *J. L. Martha*, which was run into by the *E. A. Johnson*, not having arrived from Boston, Mr. Dwight, the Assistant-District-Attorney, recalled

Catharine Dickerson, who testified that she had in her possession some hair of Oliver Watts; she had placed it in Oliver's daguerreotype, and given the daguerreotype to some person in the Second Precinct station-house. (Capt. Weed handed a daguerreotype to witness; she identified it.)

The hair was passed to the jury for comparison with the hair found near a pool of blood on the fore-deck of the sloop. The color of the hair was the same in both instances.

To the Court: I know it to be Oliver Watts' hair, because I cut it off myself.

George Washburn examined: I am a police officer of the Second Precinct; I received some ship's rigging, in charge, which I was told was part of the rigging of the sloop *E. A. Johnson*; it was taken from the schooner *J. R. Martha*, which was run into by the sloop *Johnson*; it was the "whip," an iron band which connects the bowsprit with the jib-boom; there were also two "dead-eyes" and the "bob-stay;" I fitted them to the broken bowsprit of the *Johnson*, and they compared exactly with the fractured bowsprit of that vessel.

The Court took a recess of nearly an hour to allow the District-Attorney and counsel for defence to consult respecting the reading of the testimony of Capt. Nickerson, taken before the Commissioner. On reassembling, counsel stated that he would not consent to the reading, as he wished to cross-examine the Captain. Whereupon the Court adjourned till this morning, to allow further time for his arrival. He is commanding a vessel sailing between Philadelphia and Boston, and as he left the former port a week ago, he ought to have reached Boston on Tuesday. His evidence is of considerable value to the prosecution, as it will probably deprive the defence of the only question they can raise—namely, that of jurisdiction.

Construction of a Will—Widow's Right of Dower.

Abigail Dodge vs. *Ezra Flagg et al.*—This was an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court from a judgment at Special Term, directing an admeasurement of the plaintiff's dower in four houses and lots situated in West Eleventh-street, in this City, valued at $40,000. The facts in the case are as follows: The houses in question were owned by Josiah Dodge at his decease, March 20, 1855. By his will he devised to his wife—the plaintiff—his homestead in New-Hampshire for life, and in addition, gave her an annuity of $400 for life, which he charged as a lien upon such houses, to be paid in proportion to their assessed value. Subject to this annuity, the testator devised two of the houses to his daughter, and to two sons one house each. The testator directed that the house devised to his eldest son should be held in trust by a trustee to be appointed by the Court, and further directed that the rents of all the houses be applied to the payment of the annuity and other incumbrances upon the property; and until such incumbrances were thus paid, the devisees were not to enjoy their use. Executors and trustees were appointed by the will. The plaintiff, after receiving her annuity as it accrued, and after the lapse of one year, commenced this action to recover dower on the houses in Eleventh-street. From the Special Term order defendants appealed, and their counsel contended that although the testator did not in express terms give the widow the annuity and other benefits provided by the will, in lieu of dower, nevertheless, as such was his manifest intention, her dower was barred by statute, as she had not, as thereby required, elected within one year from the testator's decree, which she would take; and that the decisions which upheld the arbitrary rule that such intention of the testator would not be adjudged, unless dower would subvert some provision of the will, were unsound. Conceding the rule heretofore applied to be correct, then it was claimed that a set-off of dower would subvert the annuity, inasmuch as each house was charged with its share of the $400; and if the widow entered into possession of a third, she must sink so much of her annuity as her third should bear in proportion. Such inconsistency, therefore, demonstrated the testator's intention to bar dower and put the widow to her election. A further reason which was urged in support of the testator's intention to bar dower, was the power conferred upon the trustees to lease all of the houses, which power could not be exercised if the widow entered into possession of one-third. It was also claimed that the grant of a valuable homestead and an allowance of annuity were a greater consideration than her dower, and that they would afford her an ample support for life. For such reasons the widow ought not to be allowed to frustrate the obvious intentions of the testator.

Counsel for the respondent insisted that as the testator had not expressly given the pecuniary and other benefits in favor of the widow, *in lieu of dower*, she was not bound to elect. There was no inconsistency in allowing dower upon the premises charged with the payment of the annuity, since the annuity could be paid out of the personal estate, or out of the remaining two-thirds. Dower was a permanent title, and consequently the devisees were subject thereto. After argument decision was reserved.

E. W. Dodge for appellants; M. S. Bidwell for respondents.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY J.—*Andrews* vs. *Andrews*.—Motion granted. $10 allowance struck out.

Brush vs. *Brush*.—Order granted.

Power vs. *Chase et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Newcomb vs. *Newcomb*.—Divorce granted; custody of children to the plaintiff.

New Counselors.

Messrs. Brady, Burrill, and Campbell, Examiners of Applicants for admission to the Bar, have reported the following names as competent to practice: Wm. L. Allen, Geo. P. Andrews, D. W. Baldwin, Alex. Bradford, Thos. E. Bennett, Jas. R. Cumming, Jno. C. Darrow, Wm. L. Dickinson, Van Buren Dutton, Jno. T. Freedmon, F. O. French, H. Goldsmith, E. P. Gibson, M. C. Gross, J. J. Gumbleton, P. A. Hargrove, Jr.; Chas. H. Hoyt, L. Hunt, Wm. R. Hyslop, H. L. Joachimssen, H. L. P. King, Jno. Lanktree, John C. Levi, Wm. L. Lockwood, Wm. O. Masker, Robt. Meech, H. J. McAdam, E. B. Merrill, J. W. Moses, H. C. Murphy, Jr.; H. C. Parker, Jr.; J. C. V Parker, Jr.; B. D. Penfield, A. M. Petshew, W. S. Pinckney, J. N. Piper, B. Ronken, C. Ruston, O. O.

Salter, C. B. Sheper, T. M. Squires, D. Stirling, Wm. Wheeler.

About thirty others of the Class were rejected upon this examination, but are to be reëxamined on Monday next.

Admissions to the Bar.

The following gentlemen were admitted to practice at the Bar, by the General Term of the Supreme Court, held at Poughkeepsie on the 17th inst.: George F. Martens, John P. Victory, Flamen Ball Candler, Dudley W. Strickland, Lewis L. Fosdick, Edward Patterson, Thomas Astley Atkins, Samuel T. Allen, Charles H. Henry, David Lyon, Horace H. Wells, Robert Sewell, Roswell D. Hatch, Horace D. Hufcut, Wm. H. Hollis, George W. Greene, Kennard Buxton, Francis A. Smith, Hiram S. Haviland, James B. Beveridge, John W. Davis, Newton Turletot.

Court Calendar....This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Short Causes—*Part I.*—Nos. 4195, 4289, 4529, 4597, 2067, 4607, 4577, 3039, 2523, 1701, 2145, 4637, 4025, 2673, 1533, 4135, 4113, 4183. *Part II.*—Nos. 4114, 900, 4032, 1946, 1948, 1592, 4458, 4516, 2696, 1410, 4552, 4150, 4308, 2336, 2124, 2424, 3946, 2350, 2500, 972, 4200, 4278, 1622, 4248, 2530, 4592, 4450, 4572, 2660, 4556½, 4512.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 437, 216, 365, 463, 151, 477, 267, 457, 479, 481, 485, 489, 491, 493, 495, 403 and 167. *Part II.*—Nos. 520, 464, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 96, 578, 582, 584, 586.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1627, 2026, 1858, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2044, 2045, 2048, 2049, 2678, 4229. *Part II.*—Nos. 1567, 1906, 47, 1879, 1860, 1877, 1642, 405, 1541, 310, 311, 1646, 1882, 1947, 1959.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 17.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, 1865...	102⅛	40 Erie Railroad......	23
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	91⅛	200 do............	23⅛
4,000 Virginia St. 6s..	92⅛	190 do............	23⅛
1,000 N. C. State 6s...	97	450 do............	23⅛
26,000 Mo. State 6s....	84⅜	200 do.........b30	23⅜
25,000 do.........s60	84⅛	400 do............	23⅛
1,500 Cal. State 7s....	91	200 do.........s10	23⅛
3,000 Erie R. 5th m. b.	60	50 do.........s60	23¼
2,000 Erie R. Bds., '75	49	100 do.........b60	23¼
2,000 H. R. R. 2d M..	102¼	50 Hudson River R.s60	47
4,600 H. R. 3d M. B..	80	295 do............	47⅛
2,000 M. C. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.S. F. C. B..	94½	100 do............	47¼
		50 do.........s60	47⅛
10,000 M. So. 2d M. B..	48	100 do.........b30	47⅛
1,000 M. So. S. F. B...	72½	10 Norwich & Wor. R.	36⅛
5,000 Ill. Cent. R. B..	90½	1012 Clev. & Toledo R..	33⅜
5,000 Illinois F. B.....	101	200 do.........b10	30⅛
5 Bank State of N.Y.	100¼	450 Reading Railroad.	43⅞
35 Amer. Exch. Bank.	100½	200 do.........b60	43⅞
165 Chatham Bank....	99	100 do.........b30	43⅞
25 Bank of Republic..	128	200 do.........s60	43¼
15 Hanover Bank.....	91½	150 Mich. Cen. Railr'd	49⅛
13 Metropolitan Bank.	114½	696 do............	49
500 Harlem Railroad ..	13⅝	50 do.........b60	49⅛
200 do.........b30	13¾	50 do.........b10	49
200 Am. Coal Co......	20	100 Mich S. & N. I. R.	12⅞
14 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	100¾	100 do.........b60	12⅞
10 Pacific M. S. Co.opg	97	20 do............	12¼
50 do.........opg	96	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	25
50 do.........opg	95½	1350 Galena & Chi. R.	64⅛
50 do.........b30	96	100 do.........b10	64⅛
50 do.........b30	95½	100 do.........b30	64½
250 do............	95	550 do.........b60	65
100 do.........b60	94½	50 do.........s10	65
150 do.........opg	94	400 do.........b30	65
350 N. Y. Central R..	82⅛	100 do.........b3	64⅛
50 do.........s60	82¼	250 do............	64⅛
250 do............	82⅜	100 do.........b10	64⅜
100 do.........b30	82⅝	150 do............	64⅛
100 do.........b10	82⅛	1400 Chic & R. Isl. R..	69⅛
50 do.........b10	82⅜	300 do.........b60	70
200 do.........b30	82½	50 do............	69⅜
286 do.........b60	82⅝	500 do.........b60	69⅜
600 do............	82¼	50 do.........s30	69⅜
100 do.........b60	82½	100 Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	72
100 do.........s10	82⅛	50 do.........b60	73
500 do.........b60	82⅜	150 do............	73
400 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	61	50 do.........b30	73⅛
200 do.........b60	61⅛	150 do.........b30	73⅛
600 do............	60½	10 N. Jersey Cen. R..	112
100 Cleve. & Pitts. R..	9⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, 1865....	102⅛	1,000 Harlem Railroad.	13¼
5,000 Tennessee 6s, '90.	91¼	500 Reading Railroad.	43
20,000 do........	91⅜	70 Michigan Cen. R...	48⅛
20,000 Missouri State 6s	84⅛	50 do.........b30	48⅛
7,000 Hannibal & St. Jos. R. P. Bds.	72	100 Mic. S & N.I. G.S..	25
10,000 Mich. So. 2d m.b's	47⅛	24 Panama R.......	140
10,000 Del. & H. C. Co.s60	101	100 Ill. Cen. R. S'p..s10	60⅛
200 Pacific M. S. Co.....	93	250 do............	60⅛
50 do............	93⅛	50 do.........b60	61
250 do............	93¼	50 do............	60⅛
350 do............	93	250 Gal. & Chicago R.	64
100 do.........b30	93	50 do............	64⅛
150 Erie Railroad......	22¾	100 do............	64⅛
150 do.........b30	22⅞	250 do.........b60	64⅜
10 N. Y. Central R. R.	82⅛	100 Cleve. & Toledo R..	38⅛
100 do.........b30	82⅛	150 do............	33⅛
60 do............	82⅛	150 Chic. & R. Isl. R...	69⅛
100 do.........b30	82⅛	300 do............	69⅛
100 do.........s30	82	50 Chi., B'r. & Q. R....	71⅛
1,500 do............	82	50 do.........s10	72
400 do.........s60	81⅞	25 do............	72
300 Erie R. Ass. Stock.	22	100 Cl. & Pittsburg R.	9½

THURSDAY, May 17—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was under considerable excitement, to-day, from one of those very erratic periodical fluctuations in the Shares of the Pacific Mail which, for the past year or two, have disturbed the general market and rendered this Stock the *gambling card* of the Exchange. There were symptoms of weakness in the price reported at the close of business yesterday, 98¼ ₱ cent. being the quotation, ex dividend. This morning the Stock, which is called early in the list, opened at 97 ₱ cent., and before 250 shares were sold touched 95 ₱ cent. It then fell to 94 ₱ cent. before the adjournment of the early Board, and subsequently, on the Street, was sold down precipitately to 90½ ₱ cent.! Before the Second Board reassembled the price was 94 ₱ cent. The registered sales at that Board were at 93@93½, but before the Brokers left the Exchange room, 91½ and then 92½ were made the quotations. Finally, at 4 o'clock on the Street 94 ₱ cent. was paid, and the same price bid for more! As the transfers are now closed for the payment of the half-yearly Dividend of 10 ₱ cent., not a single share of stock changed hands, as far as we are advised, through all these fluctuations—the contracts being either for the reopening of the transfers in a few days, or on longer time. The executive management of the Company, we are assured, know nothing of the cause or causes of these violent changes. Other parties, *on the Street*, pretend to have heard or to be advised of *something* to the prejudice of the prospects of the concern, but what that something is, beyond rumors of a confirmation of some sort of grant in Nicaragua, we have no present means of knowing. The rumor referred to, if relating to Mr. VANDERBILT as the grantee, would not necessarily affect the Pacific Mail Company, as, under the recent arrangement between these parties, the contingency of running one or more trips *viâ* Greytown was provided for. No such grant to VANDERBILT can affect the employment of the Mail Company on the Pacific side, while in accord with that gentleman, as they now are, *viâ* Panama.

The flurry in Pacific influenced more or less the general Share market, though the rapid and continuous rise in certain of the leading Railway stocks for a week or ten days past had prepared the Street for a temporary moderate reaction. The fall in New-York Central is ⅞ ₱ cent., the price closing 82 ₱ cent. In Rock Island it is ⅝@¾ ₱ cent.; in Galena, by reason of the reduced traffic the second week in May, it is full 1¼ ₱ cent., the last sale being 64½ ₱ cent.; in Toledo ½ ₱ cent.; in the Michigan Bonds 1 ₱ cent., and in Illinois Central Scrip 1 ₱ cent. There was a rise of 2 ₱ cent. in Burlington, and ½ ₱ cent. in New-York and Erie. Panama sympathized with Pacific Mail. There was manifest anxiety to make a low price, but holders refused to meet the low bids, and so, on a nominal further decline of 2 ₱ cent., not a single transaction was registered. The price this afternoon is called 140 ₱ cent. At one time 137 was the best bid. Delaware and Hudson ½ ₱ cent. lower on seller 60 days, while Reading kept pretty steady.

In State Stocks the feeling is steady; Missouris ⅛ weaker, and Tennessees ⅛ higher, than yesterday. Virginias are ½ ₱ cent. firmer, and United States, on the last London advices, are held for better rates, with very few offering at the Exchange Board. In Railway Bonds the changes are not important.

The general market for Stocks, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, though still feverish on Pacific Mail, New-York Central, and Galena, indicated rather better prices.

We can hear of nothing new in Money affairs to-day. The rates range 5@6 ₱ cent. both on temporary Loans and for strictly first-class Discounts. Most of the leading stock firms get Money at 5 ₱ cent., charging their dealers in turn 6 ₱ cent. Prime short acceptances are cashed at 5 ₱ cent., and 90 days to 6 months' lists of double-name paper of the same class at 5½@6 ₱ cent. In Exchange the business for Saturday progresses slowly, and there is scarcely enough done to-day to establish the temper of the market. The rates are held steady. No further engagements of Bullion for Saturday are reported. The shipments will range, from present look, $500,000 to $700,000. The Customs Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury this week have improved, indicating a liberal Import entry for the week. For the third week in May last season the total amounted to $4,981,000.

It is stated semi-officially that the recent conversion of Mortgage Bonds of the New-Jersey Central Company have reduced the Funded Debt of that Road to $2,100,000. The Floating Debt has been extinguished, and the Capital Stock stands at $3,630,000. The shares of the Company sold to-day at 112 ₱ cent., ex dividend. The dividends hereafter are to be made quarterly. The present rate is 10 ₱ cent. per annum.

The following was the day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Receipts	$134,779 30
Payments	100,710 87
Balance	6,875,381 99

The receipts include $105,000 for Customs.

The movement of the banks in the four principal cities of the Union in which weekly reports are made, including the New-Orleans return to last Saturday, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York May 12.	$126,184,532	$80,236,674	$22,780,387	$9,153,811
Boston, May 14	61,744,290	20,758,862	6,268,535	7,076,071
Philadelphia, May 14	27,463,831	16,489,872	5,557,360	2,944,245
New-Orleans, May 12	20,545,629	19,202,695	11,663,364	12,358,144
Total	$235,938,282	$136,688,103	$46,264,646	$31,532,271
Last week	238,121,905	139,107,575	47,505,691	32,385,691

As compared with the statement of the previous week the return from New-Orleans is as follows:

Decrease in specie	$237,848
Decrease in deposits	371,860
Decrease in circulation	425,605
Decrease in short loans	892,335
Decrease in exchange	463,292
Decrease in distant balances	113,146
Increase in long loans	885,087

The American *Railway Review* of this date has the following information on the affairs of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road:

"The immediate cause of the financial embarrassments of the Company grew out of its entanglements with the Ohio Life and Trust Company, ROCKWELL, the former Cashier of the Trust Company, being President of the road when the former failed in August, 1857.

After a period of more than two years, with numerous meetings of the Directors of the road with the assignees of the Trust Company, a settlement was made, by which the loss to the road will be comparatively small. This has constituted one of its chief difficulties, owing to the amount of labor required to perfect a settlement. Another has been, the renewal of its first mortgage debt, which became reimbursable on the 1st March last, amounting to $800,000. This, however, has all been arranged, or nearly so, with new sheets of coupons preserving the mortgage security intact, which, being upon the main line, is only a little short of $8,000 per mile. The interest on this, as well as that on the second mortgage, due in 1873, is promptly paid as the coupons mature. The first mortgage bonds are held principally in Europe, the loan having been taken in 1851 at a premium. The interest on the third mortgage bonds, due in 1875, has not been promptly paid since the suspension of the Company in 1857, owing to the large amount of wages due to employes; but these having been paid off, the Company has recently made arrangements that will secure hereafter the punctual payment of the interest on these bonds as it becomes due.

There is in circulation about $1,100,000 of what is denominated 4th mortgage bonds, created for the ostensible object of extending the road from Rochester to Manchester, opposite Pittsburgh. But in the operations of ROCKWELL with the Trust Company, nearly the whole of this issue became pledged for a trifling consideration to the Company, and many of the bonds were subsequently sold at ruinous prices to pay these advances. The bonds in question constitute a first lien on 4½ miles of road from Bridgeport to Bellair, and upon the Company's property in Pennsylvania. The Company, however, we learn, is willing to retire them, as well as the unsecured bonds and such portions of the floating debt as may be agreed upon at a fair valuation, either by a new mortgage, or in some manner, except in money, satisfactory to holders. The floating debt has been reduced since November, 1858, some $400,000, and all from the earnings of the road and the assets of the Company not required in its operations. The business of the road, even in its palmiest days, was never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time—the track and rolling stock being in excellent order, the former, as well as the culverts and bridges, having been put in thorough repair from the freshet of April last.

The cost of the road, including equipment and valuable dock property at Cleveland, and real estate in that city, Wellsville, Rochester, Manchester, Bridgeport, and New Philadelphia, is $9,209,362

Telegraph line		145,056
Total cost		$9,354,418
Represented by:		
Capital stock	$3,992,196	
1st M. bonds on main line	800,600	
2d M. do., and 1st on ext's	1,189,000	
3d M. do., and 2d on ext's	1,165,000	
River line bonds, 1st on road from Rochester to Manchester, and from Bridgeport to Bell-air, and 4th on remainder	1,154,000	
Unsecured bonds	610,325	
Floating debt	260,000	
Unpaid coupons, 3d and 4th M.B.	82,000	—$9,252,521

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago road, the second week of May, are as follows:

1860	$22,469
1859	26,497
Decrease	$4,028

The traffic of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending May 11, was as follows:

Passengers	$18,291 08
Freight and live stock	16,650 86
Mails and sundries	1,337 10
Total	$36,279 04
Corresponding week last year	34,029 40

The following-named gentlemen have been unanimously reëlected officers of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the ensuing year: ALLAN CAMPBELL, President, W. C. WETMORE Vice-President, and W. H. EMERSON Secretary and Treasurer.

We have received from Mr. NICOLAY a copy of his semi-monthly Price Current. Copies can be obtained at his office gratuitously.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

BANKS.	LOANS. May 12.	LOANS. May 5.	SPECIE. May 12.	SPECIE. May 5.
Citizens' Bank	$4,832,646	$5,180,119	$3,149,535	$3,416,840
Canal Bank	1,388,110	1,481,174	1,161,285	1,001,904
Louisiana	2,504,638	2,608,816	1,725,379	1,601,949
Louis'na State	4,115,783	4,333,986	2,834,937	2,827,821
Mec. & Traders	1,501,065	1,573,371	400,089	410,159
Bank of N. O.	1,443,919	1,386,780	608,902	802,029
Southern Bk.	384,882	330,443	300,800	318,233
Union Bank	1,121,965	1,219,245	456,131	563,087
Merchants' Bk	856,564	842,180	265,270	225,370
Crescent City	1,142,188	1,180,906	164,600	195,208
Bk. of America	1,255,969	1,251,904	588,436	538,634
Total	20,545,629	21,437,974	11,663,364	11,901,212
	Decrease...$392,345		Decrease...$237,842	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. May 12.	CIRCULATION. May 5.	DEPOSITS. May 12.	DEPOSITS. May 5.
Citizens' Bank	$4,889,820	$5,069,815	$4,178,540	$4,347,079
Canal Bank	1,306,325	1,376,705	1,087,479	1,050,082
Louisiana	983,714	1,022,704	3,382,755	3,268,083
Louis'na State	2,432,175	2,519,400	4,749,198	4,880,930
Mec. & Traders	386,995	390,960	970,135	945,179
Bank of N. O.	600,810	611,785	1,253,200	1,302,119
Southern Bk.	253,925	263,580	333,443	366,675
Union Bank	523,500	536,555	864,150	1,095,114
Merchants' Bk.	476,200	404,140	682,822	603,201
Crescent City	261,635	263,700	385,041	439,288
Bk. of America	243,045	244,385	1,311,431	1,265,604
Total	12,358,144	12,783,749	19,202,565	19,574,555
	Decrease...$425,605		Decrease...$371,860	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. May 12.	EXCHANGE. May 5.	DUE DIS. BANKS. May 12.	DUE DIS. BANKS. May 5.
Citizens' Bank	$2,845,122	$2,881,275	$479,619	$554,719
Canal Bank	1,242,360	1,392,686	197,387	248,078
Louisiana	763,246	849,334	199,621	258,880
Louis'na State	700,908	745,029	265,893	218,658
Mec. & Traders	326,563	231,072	40,188	65,697
Bank of N. O.	434,334	370,458	193,591	181,982
Southern Bk.	566,456	665,928	......	......
Union Bank	196,193	318,286	164,099	191,067
Merchants' Bk	17,288	33,346	194,219	125,657
Crescent City	120,637	123,576	17,987	19,783
Bk. of America	767	10,519	11,268	9,499
Total	$7,213,334	$7,677,126	$1,640,060	$1,877,017
	Decrease...$463,292		Increase...$113,146	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 17, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 113 bbls. Ashes, 20,314 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,631 bushels Wheat, 46,033 bushels Corn, 3,433 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Malt, 1,863 pkgs. Provisions, and 642 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 45 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand, and sales have been made of 50 bags Ceylon, and 900 bags Laguayra at 14c.; 250 bags triage Laguayra on private terms; and 1,000 bags St. Domingo, for export, at 12⅝c. ₱ lb. Week's receipts of Rio, 8,254 bags. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 37,184 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SON, 16,444 mats and 1,200 bags Java, 13,168 bags Rio, 2,060 bags Ceylon, 1,902 bags Costa Rica, 1,300 bags Laguayra, and 1,120 bags Maracaibo. The closing quotations are: 15½c.@16c. for Java; 13½c.@14¼c. for Costa Rica; 13c.@14¼c. for Maracaibo; 13¾c.@14¾c. for Ceylon; 14c.@14¾c. for Laguayra; 12¾c.@14c. for Rio; and 12¾c.@12⅝c. for St. Domingo ₱ lb., usual terms.

Stock of Rio	Bags.
May 12—New-Orleans	22,000
May 12—Baltimore	5,000
May 15—New-York	13,168
Grand total	40,168

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 1,200 bales, at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands	Florida	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Middling, ₱ lb.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.	12⅜	12⅜	13	13⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour continue plenty and depressed. The demand is mainly for lots wanted by the regular trade and by shippers. Speculators are disposed to buy, but not at prices satisfactory to the principal sellers. The reported transactions since our last comprise 16,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 20; ordinary to very choice extra State at $5 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to choice superfine Western at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 15; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 40@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 85@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	5 15	@	5 20
Extra State	5 25	@	5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35	@	6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 85	@	5 95
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bds.	6 00	@	6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 20	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@	5 60
Extra Genesee	6 10	@	7 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 35	@	7 75

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales 1,100 bbls., at $6 00@$6 45 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 45@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$7 40 ₱ bbl.; 700 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal is in request, at $3 25@$3 40 for State; $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $3 85@$3 90 for Baltimore, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FISH—Dry Cod are plenty and heavy at from $3 37½@$4 37½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel, Salmon and Herring are inactive and are depressed.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in more request at buoyant prices.

FRUIT—Raisins have been inquired for, including Layer, at $2 40@$2 42½; and Bunch, at $2 35 ₱ whole box. Other kinds have been quiet. Sales by auction, 3,500 boxes Sicily Oranges, at $2 30@$3 80; and 1,800 boxes Sicily Lemons, at $2 10@$2 50 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt in at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 22,500 bushels, including white Western at $1 52@$1 55; red do. (Winter) at $1 45; Milwaukee Club at $1 28@$1 29, Chicago Spring on private terms, and White Kentucky at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn is doing better. The receipts are less extensive. Sales have been reported of 102,500 bushels, at 66½c.@70c. for unsound mixed Western, 71c.@73c., chiefly at 71c.@72c. for ordinary to choice sound do., 74c.@77c. for yellow, Western, Jersey, Northern, and Southern, and 82c.@85c. for prime to very choice white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 87c.@88. ₱ bushel. Sales, 2,000 bushels. Barley continues quiet at old prices. 1,600 bushels poor State sold at 68c. ₱ bushel. Oats are plenty and heavy. We quote: Canada, 40c.@42c.; Prince Edward's Island, 41c.; Western, 40c.@41c; State, 41c.@42c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 38c.@40c.; and Southern at 37c.@39c. ₱ bushel. The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley left at tide-water, during the second week in May, in the years 1859 and 1860, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1860	38,900	187,400	397,500	27,000
1859	7,100	10,900	43,400	8,200
	Inc...31,800	Inc..176,500	Inc..354,100	Inc..18,800

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water, from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of May, inclusive, during the years 1859 and 1860 is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1860	44,100	209,300	402,500	43,100
1859	42,900	85,100	197,600	80,900
Inc....	1,200	124,200	204,900	Dec.37,800

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 20,040 bbls. flour. The receipts at tide-water of the principal kinds of breadstuffs, from the opening of the canals to and including the 14th inst., have been as follows:

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Canal open	April 25.	April 15.	April 28.
Flour, bbls	44,100	42,900	29,300
Wheat, bush	209,300	85,100	420,500
Corn, bush	402,500	197,600	46,700
Barley, bush	43,100	89,900	114,900
Rye, bush	16,706	36,000	49,200
Oats, bush	416,000	478,800	140,600

HAY—Sales have been reported of 750 bales North River at $1@$1 06¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Continue in limited demand at unaltered prices.

MOLASSES—Sales to day: 50 bbls. New-Orleans, at 48c.@50c.; 35 hhds. Porto Rico, at 37c.@40c.; 30 hhds. do., (by auction,) at 29½c.@30c.; and 409 hhds., 25 tcs., and 57 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c. ₱ gal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are in slack request at former rates. A moderate inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine, at 47c.@48c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly sought after, and sales have been confined to 650 bbls., in lots, at $17 90@$18 for new Mess; $17 45@$17 50 for old Mess; $13 62½@$13 75 for new Prime, and $12 50 for old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inquired for at 9½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is advancing. Sales to-day 400 tcs. and bbls., at 11⅛c.@11⅝c., ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand. Sales 485 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra; and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling rather slowly at 14c.@19c. for new State, and 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese continues plenty and heavy at 6c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 175 tcs., in lots, at from $4@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGAR—The demand is good at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 720 hhds., including Cuba at 5⅝c.@7c., and Porto Rico at 7⅛c.@7⅝c.; 474 hhds. Melado, chiefly at 4⅜c.@5c.; and 265 boxes Havana, part at 7⅛c., but mainly on private terms, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., at 21½c.@21¾c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 10,000 bush. Wheat, in bulk, at 7½d.; 15,000 bushels Corn, in bags, at 7½d.; 200 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 9d.; 50 tcs. Beef, at 4s.; 200 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 10d; also, by steamer, 1,000 bxs. Cheese, at 40s., and 50 casks Shoulders at 35s. For London, 25 tcs. Rice, at 25s., and 60 tons Heavy Goods, at 22s. 6d.

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LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

$120 PER YEAR. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May H. Closes Oct. 8. R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal. $120 PER YEAR.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD receive into their family ten young ladies, who enjoy superior advantages of culture in mind and in manners. Their house and grounds, corner of Linnæus and State sts., are attractive in this beautiful village.
FLUSHING, April 20, 1860.

BOARD WITH TUITION FOR GIRLS—from 5 to 14 years of age, at Mrs TOWNSEND'S School, No 36 Willoughby, corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn. A good home, thorough instruction, with mild discipline, is offered at a reasonable price. No long vacations.

$36, $36, $36, $36, $36, $33, DEFRAYS expenses in Fort Edward Institute per term of 14 weeks. Fall term begins Aug. 23. Eighteen teachers. Send for new catalogue to JAS. E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANcies for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 819 Broadway.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO IS about finishing her Winter term, wishes to make an engagement for the Summer months, with some family requiring a teacher. Address, until Saturday next, FRENCH TEACHER, Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A GRADUATE of the State Normal School, a situation to teach any of the English branches; no objection to go in a country village. Address NORMAL, Box 144 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER, OF ENergy and earnest piety, in a Mission in this City; would not object to a plain, common-taught Englishman—a single man. Address H. S. S. Box 152 *Times* Office.

IN RETURN FOR BOARD AND LODGING in the country, or vicinity of New-York, a lady would give lessons in music and French for the Summer. Address A. P. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

59—WALKER-STREET—59.
THE DIME LUNCH-ROOM AND GARDEN.
ALBERT HOLTZ, Manager,
(Late Proprietor of Hotel Holtz.)

The undersigned will open on MONDAY, May 21, the above-named establishment, and will endeavor to give general satisfaction. Adopting the decimal system, and reducing the former prices of 1s. and 6d. to 1 dime and a half dime, he invites the public most respectfully.
ALBERT HOLTZ Manager.

TO PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.
For sale, a Stereotype Foundry, with
2 Shaving Machines, price $200.
1 Washington Super Royal Press, $150.
2 Medium Smith Presses, $100 and $75.
1 Ruggles Bill-head and Card Press, $125.
With a quantity of second-hand types, &c. Apply at CORTELYOU'S Type Foundry, No. 29 Spruce-st.

STEAM TOW-BOATS
FOR SALE.
ONE SIDE-WHEEL TOW-BOAT, with beam engine, 46 inches in diameter by 10½ feet stroke.
ONE SCREW TOW-BOAT, 80 feet in length, with double engines. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus: CONGRESS C. & W. WATER. Any not having those words and letters on the corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

PUBLIC SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—Will be sold at Mount Vernon Arsenals, Alabama, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1860, by order of the President of the United States;
160 Hall's brown flint lock rifles.
587 Hall's bright flint-lock rifles.
11 percussion muskets.
321 flint-lock pistols.
147 Hall's carbines.
26 artillery swords.
18 field-artillery carriages.
57,020 assorted flints.
310 Hall's rifle-cartridge boxes.
195 pistol holsters, and other equipments too numerous to mention. Terms cash.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address or apply to
T. W. DECKER, office No. 165 East 27th-st.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
LAW OFFICE,
No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade st.
Collections promptly made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, through attorneys and bankers.

A CARD.—HAVING REMOVED FROM NO. 55 Reade-st. to the large and commodious restaurant under the extensive building of Messrs. Brooks Brothers, entrance Nos. 126 and 128 Grand st., I take pleasure in inviting my friends and the public to give me a call, with the assurance that every endeavor will be made to please, and I flatter myself that their previous knowledge of me will be a sufficient guarantee that their confidence will not be misplaced. PETER R. STEELE.

AGENCY WANTED.—A HOUSE ALREADY established in business, having surplus capital and undoubted credit, would take the agency of a manufactory of any staple article in good demand, and perhaps an interest in same. Replies must be made, with real name and nature of business, addressed to CAPITAL, through the Post-office in Nassau-st.

INVENTORS' DEPOT AND SALESROOMS—For the exhibition, sale and purchase on commission of valuable patented articles, for the sale of patent rights, and for all business relating to patents. Send for circulars.
BUTLER, HOSFORD & CO., No. 30 Broadway,
Proprietors of the Paragon Self-Generating Gas-Burner.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.—A very respectable English family in Brooklyn, consisting of eleven children and their widowed mother, is suffering from want of the necessaries of life. Donations for them will be most thankfully received by CLAUDIUS BRADLEY, No. 197 Myrtle-av., or C. P. FORREST, No. 49 Murray-st., New-York.

M. VON WAVEREN AND SONS, HILLEGORN, HOLLAND.—Price-list of their choice selection of bulbous roots for 1860, just received and to be had on application to E. W. BURLAGE, No. 49 Exchange-place.

NOTICE TO BOSTON GENTLEMEN.—I AM having lobsters direct from Boston every morning. Fresh boiled at 10 o'clock. Families supplied. Call at LIBBY'S, No. 77 Cedar-st.

BOAT FOR SALE.—A FOUR-OAR ROW-BOAT, in perfect condition, with sail, rudder, oars, &c., will be sold at a sacrifice. Address T., Box No. 913 Post-office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st. corner of Dutch, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials.
Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver-plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Safe Night-latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Green and gas house Tile, Gas Retorts, Fire-brick, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS

CITY RAILROADS.
RAILROAD IRON FOR CITY ROADS, of superior quality, manufactured on short notice, of any pattern, and for sale by
THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO.,
Scranton, Penn.
Office in New-York,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of your future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, 1.

DRY GOODS.

MAY, 1860.
NOTICE
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
AT
Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE,
ARKWRIGHT and
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTLES.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Offer their entire Spring importation of
LACE MANTLES, POINTS, &c.,
Below the cost of importation.
Also, a large stock of
SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES,
In every variety, in all the new Paris shapes, at greatly reduced prices.
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of bonnets and mantillas.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
Attention is invited to our stock
Of the
Most desirable styles to
Be had in this City,
Every grade of goods:
MEDALLIONS,
VELVETS, AND
TAPESTRIES.
OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING
Are offering their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
The most desirable patterns ever offered
At retail in this City.
Every grade of goods
Can be had,
At the lowest
CASH PRICES.
Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

MACY'S
GREAT
SALE
IS NOW
CLOSING
OUT.
PARIS FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
RIBBONS,
DRESS
TRIMMINGS,
RUCHES, &c.
Store Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door from 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

1860 ENGLISH CARPETS AT RETAIL. 1860
REAL ENGLISH BRUSSELS, SMALL and MEDIUM
Designs, expressly adapted for offices, &c.,
At only $1 10 per yard,
Formerly $1 25 to $1 30
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S BEST PATENT TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
Only 90 cents per yard.
English Velvet ditto,
At $1 10 and $1 25 per yard.
CROSSLEY'S MEDALLION CARPETS,
At $1 50 per yard.
Rugs, Oil cloths mattings, &c.,
At equally low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.

Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.

Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.

GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,
No. 388 Broadway,
near White-st., New-York.

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS
Will find at
A. T. STEWART & CO.'S
Bargains in
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS,
COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, &c., &c.,
Manufactured expressly for their
Retail Sales.

303 CANAL-STREET, THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY, 303
Open on Saturday, 14th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c. THOMAS REYNOLDS.
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

RIBBONS.—SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK AT REDUCED PRICES.
at the Ribbon Store, Broadway, corner 25th-st.
J. A. BLUXOME.

NOTICE.—AVIS—NOTTICIA—AVISO—NOTIZ—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ⅞ wide; crapes, lutongs, satins, seersuckers, yellow India nankins, novelties, China, Chinese lacquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead barkwork, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail at No. 653 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day, received 23 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant.

CLOTHING.

WILLIAM WALSH, CLOTHING STORE, NO. 41 CENTRE-STREET, NEW-YORK.—The highest price given in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's left-off clothing. Also, Jewelry, Furniture, Fire Arms, &c. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—As I opened a new establishment, I will pay the highest prices in cash for the above-named articles. Call on or address C. MISH, No. 316 8th-av., between 26th and 27th st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mish.

LADIES HAVING CLOTHING PARTIALLY worn, which they wish to dispose of, will be paid the highest price in cash. Please address L. D. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

$8 50. COTTAGE BEDSTEADS. $3 50.
Children's Bedsteads and Cribs, Mattresses of all kinds, good and cheap, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, in the basement.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WINSHIP'S
VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.

Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong flavors affecting the delicate ones.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 442 Broadway, New-York.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.
HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S PATENT.

Is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee, thereby making better coffee with one-third less.

The highest premium a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 426 Broadway.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufacturer,
No. 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
☞ A large assortment always on hand.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE
Will operate with less coal than any other, out-last every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

ROOFING.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE
PATENT MICA and FIBROUS
CEMENT ROOFING.

Adapted to every variety of Roof, new or old, and unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. CEMENT for SALE by the barrel, with printed instructions for use.
DITTO, PORTER & CO.,
Successors to JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS MADE WATER PROOF by my infallible cement. Also, metal roofing done and repaired. Charges moderate and orders punctually executed. JAMES HATTON, 152 West Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—A SOCIAL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUpying a modern house in East 34th-st., could accommodate a family with a prettily-furnished parlor on the second floor, with a large hall bed-room adjoining; also, a front room and hall bed room on the third floor; or would accommodate two gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives. To desirable parties, a pleasant home is offered, on reasonable terms. Address A. B. G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, for three days.

BOARDING.—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of two large and handsome parlors, with bedrooms connecting, to let, with board, either furnished or unfurnished; has every convenience, and is suitable for a family, or for two gentlemen and their wives. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can have neatly furnished fine large rooms, on second floor of a good house located in 4th-st., near to Broadway, with a private family, who are not depending on their boarders for a living. Address, with real name, T. O., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in a small private family where there are no children. Location very pleasant. References will be given and required. Apply at No. 46 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BOARDING—AT NO. 177 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 2d-av., one room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a strictly private family, where a first-class home can be obtained. The best of references exchanged. Apply, immediately, on the premises.

BOARDING.—THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with two furnished rooms and board in a private family, by applying at No. 349 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. None but those of respectability need apply.

BOARDING.—COOL PLEASANT ROOMS, IN suite and single, on first and second floors; also, two fine parlors at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st.; all improvements; dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—NO. 3 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE Fifth-avenue Hotel. Elegant apartments and single rooms, with board, can be had in a new and first-class private house, replete with all the modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS and first-class board to be had at No. 47 Bond-st. These accommodations offer good opportunities for Southerners, who would like a quiet boarding-house and agreeable home.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 53 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH full or partial board, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, a large and airy front room on third floor; also, a very large back parlor on first floor, furnished or unfurnished. The house has gas, baths &c.; location delightful; reference required. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, having more room than they wish to occupy, would accommodate two gentlemen with partial board. Location delightful for the Summer. Terms $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 207 Clinton st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE COMfortably furnished room with large pantries, on 2d floor, may be had with board at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to cars and ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let with partial board to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No 18 Willow-st, Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO large and pleasantly furnished rooms to let in the brown-stone house, No. 26 Willow-st., suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Location pleasant. References required. Apply at No. 74 Bergen-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASantly furnished front rooms, with board in a small private family, may be had at No. 292 Henry-st., near Harrison. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—AND A PLEASANT SLEEPing and sitting room, furnished or not, for a gentleman and his wife, in a private Episcopal family where there are no other boarders, and if agreeable to both parties will expect to be permanent boarders. Address COMFORT, Box No. 2,951 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY in the country, not over one and a half hours from New-York, by a gentleman and his wife and child; near the water preferred. Address J. T., Box 104 *Times* Office, stating terms, location and means of access.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, IN A private family where they can have the comforts of a home; the location must be pleasant and respectable. None but parties of respectability need apply. Address W. H. J. S., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE persons, in the neighborhood of Madison-square; second floor, and unfurnished. Terms must be moderate. Address L D., Box No, 4,167 Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMily residing on Brooklyn Heights.—Two or three gentlemen, willing to pay a reasonable price for good accommodations may find the same by addressing J. K, Box No. 2,398 New-York Post-office. House contains all modern improvements, and is within ten minutes of Wall st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room (with smaller room connecting,) and a large back room on same floor. Also, a good size bed-room on floor above. House is first-class, handsomely furnished, and has water, gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with single or double rooms, (or three gentlemen in one room, if desired,) with the comforts of a private home, at No. 108 Waverley-place, four doors from Washington square. A front basement to let for an office. Apply immediately.

NO. 48 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-ST.—To let, with board, a handsome parlor with extension; also, several other rooms suitable for gentlemen; bath and gas. Apply at No. 48 Clinton-place, between University-place and 5th-av.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMily, residing at No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and and 4th avs., would rent, with board, front room, third floor, and hall-room adjoining. Terms, $16 and $5 for Summer, including gas.

BEDROOMS TO LET.—TO SINGLE GENTLEmen in a small private family, two neatly furnished bedrooms on the 2d and 3d stories, with gas, and partial board if desired. Apply at No. 162 Prince-st., west of Broadway.

ROOMS.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS FOR SUMMER, large and airy, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, on very moderate terms.

A WIDOW LADY, HAVING MORE ROOM than she requires, wishes a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen as boarders; references exchanged. House, No. 158 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A SINGLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to be let to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—TO LET IN RIVER Terrace, two front rooms, second story, with or without board. Address T., Box No. 913 Post-office, New-York.

SUITE OF ROOMS—ALSO ONE SINGLE ROOM to let, with board, at No 19 Union-place, Broadway, above 15th-st. This is a pleasant location. Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 5 and 6 o'clock.

HOBOKEN.—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS ON one floor, in Hudson-st., consisting of two parlors and two bedrooms, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 129 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD IN A small family, where the comforts of home may be enjoyed, can be obtained by applying at No. 72 West 21st-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT breakfast and tea, to let in a small private family, very convenient to Wall or Fulton-st. ferries. Inquire at No. 98 Middah-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITHOUT BOARD, TO let to one or two quiet and sober gentlemen; gas and bath in the house. Apply at No. 186 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE ACcommmodated with pleasant board at No. 335 Broome-st., near the Bowery.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—FOR A GENtleman and lady, on first floor, without board. Apply at No. 70 Crosby-st. Terms reasonable.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

MAILLARD'S CHOCOLATE.
Chocolate de Sante,
Chocolate de Familes,
Chocolate a la Vanilla,
Chocolate Double Vanille,
Chocolate Par Excellence,
Chocolate Ferugineux,
Chocolate Homœopathic,
Chocolate Creams,
Chocolate Caramels.
All the above are of the best quality, and equal to any imported Chocolate, and does not cost half the price.
HENRY MAILLARD,
No. 621 Broadway.
Wholesale Factory,
Nos. 158 and 160 Mercer-st.

DANDELION COFFEE.
DANDELION COFFEE.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, sole agents for Essence of Coffee, and only manufacturers of Dandelion Coffee, put up only in 1 pound tin cans, and 1 and ½ pound tin-foil packages, each bearing our signature, Nos. 233 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

BOHLER & HUNNEWELL.
Philadelphia.
ESSENCE
OF
COFFEE.

SEWING MACHINES WANTED.—WANTED, one or two sewing machines, (Grover & Baker's preferred,) in exchange for a horse ten years old, in fine order; kind, good style, and can trot in three minutes. Address X. HALL, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCRETIA BORGIA.

WINTER GARDEN—NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AN AFFAIR OF HONOR—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—KING OF THE COMMONS—BRONZE DONKEY—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—IRELAND AS IT WAS. Evening—DOT.

PALACE GARDEN—HAMBUJER'S MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

DODWORTH'S ROOMS—MR. SIDDONS' READINGS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Republican National Convention succeeded yesterday in clearing away all the formal and preliminary business before it, leaving nothing to be done but to ballot for a Presidential candidate. The several Committees made their reports, which the Convention acted upon with the utmost promptitude. That on Business reported a number of rules to govern the balloting. Among these were the following: That four votes be cast by delegates at large, and two for each Congressional District; that 304 votes shall be considered a majority of the whole number of votes when all the States in the Union are represented, and that the Convention on this ratio be required to nominate candidates. The first of these, with the amendment that no more votes shall be cast than there are delegates present, was adopted. The second elicited a minority report in favor of a simple majority of the whole number of votes being sufficient to elect; and the minority report was accepted by the Convention. The Committee on Credentials reporting in favor of the admission of Southern States to full votes, a warm debate sprung up, the anti-Seward interest endeavoring to exclude or reduce the influence of these delegations, and the friends of SEWARD advocating its unreserved admission. The point was finally compromised by the apportionment of 23 votes each to Virgian and Kentucky, 11 votes to Maryland, 6 to Texas, and 5 to Oregon. The Platform was then reported from the Committee on Resolutions. It is eminently conservative in tone; declares for the immunity of sovereign States from interference with their domestic institutions; condemns the treason of JOHN BROWN, and advocates an exalted tariff, and a relaxation of the naturalization laws. The tariff clause gave great satisfaction to Pennsylvania, while Massachusetts protested angrily against the concession to the foreign element contained in the naturalization provision. The platform, with a trifling amendment proposed by Mr. CURTIS, of New-York, was adopted. Our Special Correspondent remains of the opinion that the strength of Mr. SEWARD in the Convention is such that he will, in all likelihood, be nominated on the 10th or 11th ballot to-day. The elements of opposition remain incoherent; a last effort to concentrate upon Mr. LINCOLN having failed last evening. Mr. BATES is now abandoned. The Pennsylvania delegation still assert that Mr. SEWARD cannot carry that State; while Massachusetts and Connecticut regard the naturalization clause as fatal to the party in New-England.

Mr. DAVIS yesterday entertained the Senate with a speech controverting the positions taken by Mr. DOUGLAS in his able argument of Tuesday and Wednesday. Some of his statements called out his antagonist, who again spoke at some length. Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution authorizing and requesting the Supreme Court of New-York to appoint a counselor-at-law to take testimony in the contested election case of WILLIAMSON *vs.* SICKLES. The resolution was adopted. Mr. WINSOLW, one of the members of the Covode Committee, made a report calling for the expulsion from the reporter's gallery of one F. W. WALKER, an attaché of the New-York *Express*, who, according to his own testimony, had now and then received sums of money varying from $200 to $2,500 from different individuals interested in the success of schemes before Congress. Mr. WALKER could not tell why he should have been made the recipient of these favors unless it was to secure his good will—a commodity rather overrated in value the public will think. During the discussion which ensued Mr. BOTELER submitted to the House a letter which he had received from the Messrs. BROOKS, affirming that they had not received any of the money which had gone into their correspondent's hands. Whether this was designed as a complaint or as a statement of fact, our report does not inform us. Mr. WALKER was expelled from the gallery, and the House then resumed the consideration of and passed the Post-office Deficiency bill. It appropriates $1,694,000 for the transportation of the mails inland; $5,800,000 to supply deficiencies in the revenue; $80,000 for the Collins Company, as due under the late contract, and makes provision for the payment of postmasters, clerks, and for other contingencies. After acting on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency, and Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bills, the House proceeded to the consideration of the legislative, executive and judiciary expenses of the Government.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Hon. JOHN A. DIX as Postmaster of this City.

The Japanese Embassy yesterday had audience of President BUCHANAN. A little before noon they left the hotel in open carriages, policemen in front and rear, marines and ordnance men on each side. In point of size and extravagance of embroidery, the dresses of the Ambassadors were worthy the occasion. The naval officers and the officers of the army formed in line in the East Room, which was destined to be the scene of the grand presentation, and at noon the folding-doors were opened, and the President, accompanied by the Cabinet officers, entered. Secretary CASS then retired to the ante-room and returned with the Japanese Commissioners and their attendants, who made their appearance bowing profoundly. Then the principal Ambassador addressed the President in appropriate terms, omitting, however, a portion of the speech which was not designed for the public ear. After delivering their message they retired, but soon returned bowing as before, when the President responded, through the interpreter, to the address they had delivered, concluding by handing them a copy of his speech. After the President had shaken hands with them the Cabinet officers were successively introduced, and then Gen. SCOTT and Speaker PENNINGTON. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Ambassadors returned to their hotel in the order of their coming. The demeanor of the Japanese throughout was exceedingly solemn. They will probably reach this City in the course of ten days.

A curt correspondence has passed between Mayor WOOD and Mr. WM. E. WARREN, Deputy Comptroller, relative to the appointment of Mr. PLATT as City Chamberlain. Mayor WOOD notified Mr. WARREN not to recognize Mr. STOUT as City Chamberlain, inasmuch as he had been removed. Mr. WARREN, in reply, favored the Mayor with the copy of a dispatch from Comptroller HAWS, now in Chicago, ordering him to recognize Mr. STOUT as City Chamberlain till his return, and this Mr. WARREN says he shall do.

But two Commissioners—Messrs. NICHOLSON and [illegible]—were present, yesterday afternoon, at the meeting of the Commissioners of Charity, the others being absent at Chicago. Some communications of minor importance were submitted, as also the weekly statement. The latter gives the present inmates of the Institutions as 7,394, which is a decrease of 79 from the returns of the previous week.

At roll call, last evening, there was not a quorum of Aldermen present, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

Forty-one gentlemen were admitted to the Bar yesterday on the report of Messrs. BRADY, BURRILL and CAMPBELL, the Examiners appointed at the present General Term. Thirty other candidates, whose proficiency was questionable, were referred back for further examination.

The trial of HICKS *alias* Johnson, for robbery on the high seas, in connection with the triple murder on board the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, was resumed yesterday, but made little progress, owing to the continued absence of Capt. NICKERSON, of the schooner *J. R. Martha*, which was run into by the sloop in the Lower Bay. The evidence of this witness is of much importance to the prosecution, as tending to set at rest the question of jurisdiction, the only point on which the counsel for defence rely. The Court adjourned till this morning, to give further time for the District-Attorney to procure his attendance.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JOHN KELLY *alias* Johnson, was sent to the State Prison for five years, on a conviction for uttering counterfeit $5 bills on the Broadway Bank. His inclination for forged bills has been long known to the Police, and yesterday he received a check.

The Stock Market was considerably exercised yesterday by the ups and downs of the shares of the Pacific Mail Company, for which no definite cause was assigned. The Stock closed at a decline of 4 ℘ cent., after standing 7@8 ℘ cent. lower than yesterday several times during the day. On the rest of the Share list there was a reaction of ½@¾ ℘ cent. New-York Central, 82 ℘ cent. No change in Money or in Foreign Bills.

The market was quiet, yet steady for Cotton. Flour was in request, partly for export, and holders met the requirements of buyers freely, within the previous range. A limited business was transacted in Wheat, prices of which were essentially unaltered. Corn advanced a shade, having been less abundant and in lively demand. The movements in Provisions, Naval Stores, Rice, Oils, Hops, Metals, Fish, Coffee and Tallow were restricted. Sugars and Molasses attracted considerable attention. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay. Whisky was in demand. Liverpool Freights were firm, with rather heavier engagements.

The troubles in Dr. CHEEVER's Church have, happily for the peace of mind of himself and many others whom they sorely exercised, been set at rest for a time. They have been laid over by a very decisive vote in Dr. CHEEVER's favor for the next six months. A very exciting and excited debate, which lasted last night from 7½ until nearly 12 o'clock, disclosed the fact that the two parties into which the members of his church are divided despair of agreement, and accordingly, as it would appear, an adjournment was accepted as a compromise.

We Miserable Sinners.

We had heard so much from his own "organ" of the almost superhuman eloquence of "His Honor the Mayor," during the recent canvass in Connecticut, that we have been waiting with some anxiety for the production of a specimen of it a little nearer home. We have now been gratified by "His Honor's" display at the dinner of the Old Dominion Society, on Tuesday evening, of which an authentic report, revised and corrected by himself, appears in the organ aforesaid. As we are firmly persuaded that "His Honor" is the most remarkable man of the present day, and that in elevating him to his present position, New-York has simply shown that she knows what is due to herself, we have perused with great interest what "His Honor" had to say of the great City over which he presides. We should be ashamed of ourselves if we failed to reproduce the following exordium:

> MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: In rising to respond to this sentiment I shall attempt no eulogy. New-York requires none from me. She speaks for herself. She speaks in the teeming thousands who throng her streets—in the busy mart of commerce—in yonder forests of spars and rigging—in those broad avenues and brilliant equipages—in the wealth, the intelligence, the enterprise, the progress and general prosperity of her people—in the superiority of her system of public education—in the extent to which she has obtained in the arts, the sciences and appliances of human civilization, and, in short, in all the great elements of metropolitan power and republican greatness, she speaks to all mankind in a language more potent, more eloquent, and more truthful than any I could attempt.

We must say we think "His Honor" here carries his native and well-known modesty a little too far. To allege that New-York City, the third city in the world, speaks "in her wealth, intelligence, enterprise, and in the progress and general prosperity of her people, to all mankind," in language more potent, more eloquent, and more truthful than any which FERNANDO WOOD can attempt, is drawing a little too largely on our credulity. His Honor must find some audience a little more verdant—the United States marines for example—than either the Old Dominion Society or the New-York public, in order to procure credence for so astounding an assertion as he here makes. We have it on his own authority that his eloquence in Connecticut surpassed that of all other orators of this country put together, both native and foreign. We see no reason to believe that when addressing "all mankind," in competition with the City of New-York, this marvelous gift would desert him, and we confidently predict that whenever that great trial comes off, the human race will be much more edified by the deliverances of the Sage of Mozart Hall than by anything that 'the busy mart of commerce, the forest of spars and masts, and the broad avenues and brilliant equipages" with unanimous shout may be able to utter.

His Honor, however, makes one revelation which will astound the public as much as it has astounded ourselves, and which proves the general correctness of his "sentiments," no less clearly than the steadiness with which his "single eye" has been fixed upon his charge. There is not a man amongst us who cherishes the sacred confidence that the human race will some day be better than it is now, who will not wipe both his eyes over this portion of "His Honor's" speech. There is not an Alderman whom it will not force to seek relief for his pent up feelings in the groggeries of one or more of his colleagues. Alas, alas! for the beautiful City! Alas! for the teeming thousands—the busy marts of commerce—the forest of masts and spars—"the broad avenues and the brilliant equipages!" Alas for the "Institutions" and the "Hospitalities!" We have our Bible Societies and our Tract Societies—our Churches and Sunday Schools, and our Public Schools in abundance. Yet, this, according to "His Honor the Mayor," is what we have come to in spite of them all:

> "It is true that her population has not been by God exempted from the ills which flesh is heir to; that like all others of our race they partake of sinful emotions, and it may be said of the criminal instincts to be found everywhere. We have crime, Sir; we have lawless men among us."

Now, if these allegations can be sustained—and we have no doubt they can; if it be really true that "God has not exempted the population of this City from the ills that flesh is heir to;" that its inhabitants really do "partake of sinful emotions and of criminal instincts;" that "we have crime and lawless men among us," the crisis is one which the bravest of us all may well shrink from contemplating. When we reflect that up to the removal of the cloth at the Virginian dinner on Tuesday evening, the whole community was satisfied of its own perfection; that we were all persuaded that sin was as unknown in the Bowery as in Eden; that every man, woman and child in New-York was pure as Adam and Eve before the fall; and that "sinful emotions" and "criminal instincts" were confined to Europe and the Spanish American Republics; the stoutest of us all must shudder over the rottenness of the things of this world, the falsity of all mundane appearances, the absolute necessity of having a man like "His Honor the Mayor," to pinch the body politic now and then and give us a glimpse of our own depravity. We now, thanks to Mr. WOOD, know the worst. If we are true to ourselves, we will face it boldly. We are informed by a gentleman who has just come from the City Hall, that it is useless now to hope ever to rid ourselves entirely of "sinful emotions" or "criminal instincts." But it is to be hoped we can at least keep them in check. The public at large is, of course, and will be for some time, somewhat at a loss to know how to treat these grave diseases, owing to its want of familiarity with their nature and incidents. We recommend, therefore, that a Committee of the Common Council be sent to Europe at once, accompanied by a Doctor of Divinity and "His Honor the Mayor," to examine and report upon their manifestations in the wicked and foolish Old World.

Our Public Prosecutions.

Mr. DOYLE's attempted defence of Mr. District-Attorney WATERBURY from the strictures which we felt bound to make upon the conduct of that officer, in the case of MCDONALD, opens a theory of public prosecutions so novel, and so perilous to the general good as well as to the rights of individual offenders, that it cannot be too clearly held up to the judgment of public opinion.

It must have been at once apparent to every man of common sense, if not to every lawyer, that to spend six calendar months in ascertaining the general nature of the possible replies which sixty-five witnesses, scattered over a tract of country so vast and in spots so sequestered that many of them must be got at as the Virginian sheriff got at his twelfth juryman, by "running them with dogs," may possibly make, provided they can be found, to a volume of interrogatories touching the past history and reputation of a particular prisoner, is simply to swamp the very fundamental notions of justice. How much more absurd, then, is it to pretend that a delay of months in bringing an accused murderer to the bar can be excused by the necessity of so examining this number of witnesses, when none of them are claimed to have resided out of the reach of railways and steamboats, and all of them were concentrated in groups in eleven towns!

The plea of uncertainty in the descriptions of these witnesses is simply a fresh accusation against the District-Attorney. For this uncertainty he has himself to blame. He should have applied to the Court for the simple remedy of having these vague descriptions amended. If he starts off to New-Orleans to examine a steamboat clerk *in partibus*, without insisting on some hints as to the particular steamboat clerk he is to lay hands upon, before he goes, he must excuse us if we decline to admit his own negligence as an apology for the law's delays. We repeat that the system which has grown up here and in Brooklyn, of allowing wretched prisoners to lie in prison, and more wretched witnesses to worry away months in the house of detention, until it suits the convenience of the District Attorney to attend to their cases, is a monstrosity and a disgrace. The fact that it takes two "emissaries" six months to cross-examine sixty-seven witnesses, all resident within the United States, upon a single point, is only an additional proof of the absolute necessity which exists for a thorough reform of the department of public prosecutions. The Oyer and Terminer has adjourned without doing any business; at the General Sessions hardly any is doing; Mr. WATERBURY is still absent from his post, and the prisoners are pining in jail waiting in vain for a trial.

The next Legislature must be badgered or persuaded into the adoption of some mode of depriving the District-Attorney of all discretionary power, and of punishing him summarily for unnecessary delay. It might even be advisable to give a prisoner, if finally acquitted, the right of sueing for damages in every case in which he could show heedless delay in bringing him before a jury. If the personal rights of the meanest and the most degraded are to be held in a Republic at the caprice of a busy politician, one of the most solid arguments in favor of our form of Government must be confessed to have become "a delusion and a snare."

The Scandal of our Schools.

It strikes us that the system of ruling and guiding a great community by "Boards" has been tried quite long enough in New-York. What the Board of Aldermen has done for us, the now national reputation of BOOLE and VAN TINE may testify. To the Board of Ten Governors we owe the brilliant and Christian idea of thinning out our pauper population by introducing rats to the cradle of the new-born babe, in the place of nurse, physician and priest. To the Board of Education it now appears that we are to be indebted for the complete conversion of our system of common schools into a machine for the dissemination of bigotry and corruption. We have abolished the Ten Governors, and it is high time that we should take the other "Boards" seriously in hand.

The "Board of Education" is commonly supposed to exercise a supervisory power over the conduct of the petty despots, styled "School Officers," and "Trustees," to whom we permit the most lastingly important of all public interests to be immediately confided at the will of the most ignorant, vulgar, and dishonest of our population. The proceedings of the Board on Wednesday evening last should thoroughly dissipate this ridiculous infatuation. It appears that on that evening the "Trustees" of the Fourth Ward Schools were called upon to explain to the Board their reasons for the recent dismissal of nine teachers from these schools. The Trustees were Irish Catholics; the teachers were Protestants. Last June the Board of Education passed a rule ordering the Bible to be read in all our schools. This rule was bitterly opposed by the Irish Catholics; but having been enacted, became imperative upon all teachers in the City. The teachers of the Fourth Ward were forbidden by their "Trustees" to obey it; and the unhappy teachers having succumbed to the authority directly above them, were forthwith punished by the supreme authority of the Board of Education, with the loss of their salaries. Having suffered for several months under this disgraceful state of things, these unfortunate instructors were finally dismissed by the triumphant Trustees, and the places filled by creatures of their own, hangers-on and dependents of the sixth-rate pothouse-politicians whom our glorious Constitution elevates, in each ward of this City, into a Council of Education.

This was the case called up on Wednesday evening. It involved, as the reader will see, not merely the rights of nine American citizens, men and women, who had been appointed to train the children of the Metropolis, but the dignity and usefulness of the Board itself, whose mandates had been thus made light of. And what did the Board do? They cowered before the vulgar insolence of their official inferiors, laughed the whole matter off, and dismissed it as a purely "local" affair. Local it certainly is, as a burglary in Twentieth-street or a case of smallpox in the Five Points is "local." But it is also general in this, that the people of New-York deserve to be overgrown with a population worse than half taught, trained in ignorance of all that makes the mere machinery of instruction valuable, and dangerous in proportion to the development of its diseased intelligence, if they do not rouse themselves, in the contemplation of this particular enormity, to see whither our actual municipal system is drifting us. It is bad enough that we should be cursed with an elective Judiciary; that the interests of the present generation should be subjected to the hazards of an incompetent and reckless administration of the laws. But an elective system of educational inspectors, in a great City like New-York, involves the future even more deeply. It is simply monstrous that the selection and control of the ministers who are to fit our children to become citizens, should be left to the scandalous lottery of primary meetings, and to the passions of vulgar fanatics.

A MAYOR WHO CANNOT MAKE THE MONEY GO.—We do not know that we can add anything in the way of ornamental or explanatory comment to the following documents. On the 16th May, the Comptroller of New-York having been summarily summoned by the Mayor, like a truant footman, to come home from Chicago and help the Mayor eject Mr. STOUT from his office as Chamberlain, quietly telegraphed to his deputy:

> CHICAGO, May 16, 1860.
>
> W. E. WARREN, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE: You will recognize STOUT as Chamberlain till my return.
>
> ROBT. T. HAWS.

On the 17th of May, the Mayor issued to all fiscal officers of the Corporation the following royal rescript:

> MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1860.
>
> SIR: ANDREW V. STOUT having been removed from the office of City Chamberlain, you are hereby directed, from this date, in no way to recognize his authority as custodian of the public money of the Corporation of this City. Very respectfully,
>
> FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The "control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation" being vested by law in the Comptroller's department, ignorant persons, who have overlooked the revolution which has raised FERNANDO the First to the throne of this island, will be surprised to hear that Mr. HAWS' able and efficient deputy, Mr. WARREN, treats the Mayoral rescript with no more respect than Mr. HAWS bestowed upon the Mayoral telegram. This is an age of irreverence; and it is sad to see that the Demosthenes of Connecticut and the Machiavelli of Charleston is absolutely regarded with contempt by the degraded votaries of Constitutional law.

THE POSTMASTER OF NEW-YORK.—An explanation of defalcations in the New-York Post-office may perhaps be found in the miserable meagreness of the salary attached. The "wage" of the Postmaster is but $2,000 a year, and his commission on boxes amounts to about $3,000 more, making a total of $5,000. This is the utmost that can honestly be made from the office. Meanwhile the incumbent is expected to contribute liberally to all political movements, from a bonfire at Tammany to an election in Oregon, and to make himself generally a wheel-horse of the Administration which has honored him with its confidence. In political subscriptions alone, any Postmaster of New-York who "respects his party position" may easily devour his income from his office. In these circumstances, it is to be hoped that Mr. DIX will set his face in favor of an immediate change of tactics on this point. The joke of appointing a man to an office which involves an expenditure of twice the amount of its salary, singularly resembles the pleasantry which Oriental monarchs occasionally permit themselves towards favorites who incur their displeasure. They present the disgraced Vizier with a white elephant. The gift is a mark of distinguished consideration, but the beast soon eats the unfortunate recipient out of house and home. The white elephant of New-York has done more than this. He has just eaten his master out of honor as well, and has passed from a joke into a *mauvaise plaisanterie*."

A DOUGLAS DEMONSTRATION IN NEW-YORK.—The New-York Democracy have determined to follow in the wake of their Southern fellow-believers, who have been organizing anti-secession demonstrations in all the States from Virginia to Louisiana since the adjournment of the Convention to Baltimore. A grand demonstration in favor of the platform of Senator DOUGLAS will take place at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening next, when the successful onslaught of the "Little Giant" upon his foes will doubtless be handsomely applauded, and the "Union feeling" of the Southern Democratic masses encouraged by a reaffirmation of the principles maintained at Charleston by the New-York Delegation. We are fast drifting into the swift whirl of the Presidential contest.

A PLACE FOR THE POPE.—Minnesota, the "land of cloudy water," is troubled, as Pennsylvania once was, by a whisky agitation. The liquor-dealers burned down a church in St. Anthony, and the roofless members not appreciating this Ephesian demonstration, ordered them to leave town. To this the liquor-dealers objected, and at last accounts both parties were arming themselves in anticipation of a conflict. They evidently need the Pope in Minnesota. Here is a case in which the spiritual power ought to be controlled by the temporal. Let PIUS IX. at once leave St. Peter's for St. Paul's.

THE ADAMS' EXPRESS AND THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—In a letter to the TIMES of the 8th of May, it was asserted that

> "The Adams Express has made a good thing, financially, out of the necessities of delegates at the Charleston Convention."

Were the statement correct, it would certainly seem to possess no more interest for the public than the information that the Mills House or the Spofford and Tilleston line of steamers had made a certain amount of money by doing a certain amount of business. But the well-established character for liberality of the Adams Express Company, which has always proved itself a most faithful and generous ally of the Press, made the story as absurd upon its face as it is trivial in substance; and the Charleston *Courier*, which takes the TIMES to task for unwittingly doing injustice to the Company, really need not

> "Call upon the delegates, the representatives of the Press, and all others who visited Charleston during the Convention, to testify freely and fully their knowledge of the case, and do justice to the Adams Express."

The *Courier* adds—

> "That instead of speculating on the necessities, real or supposed, of delegates at Charleston, the Adams Express office in this city, remitted, in many cases, even the ordinary charges of *expressage*, and in all cases extended freely accommodations and advantages beyond the Express business."

All this we know to be strictly as the *Courier* states it; and we may add that we were not in the least surprised by it. The twin secrets of success, enterprise and liberality, are perfectly at home in the office of the Adams' Express.

THE WINTER GARDEN.—Astonishing as it may appear, VERDI's opera of "*Nabuco*" was actually sung as advertised on Wednesday evening, by MAX MARETZEK's company. The performance was rather tentative than tempting; and though much allowance must be made for the jars and jogs incident to a first attempt at putting "Babylon the Great" upon the stage, and to the surprising difference between a Ronconi and an Ardvani in perhaps the most arduous *rôle* which VERDI has created, it is only faithful criticism to say that if *Nabuco* was sung as advertised on Wednesday, it was hardly sung as written. Although this first, and to our thinking, most durably great "success" of the Milanese composer has been essayed before in America, it has never been attacked in so imposing a fashion, and we shall, therefore, defer till after the performance of to-night the comments which we do not care to make on the attempt of Wednesday.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Political Intelligence.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, May 17.

A large Democratic meeting was held last night to nominate new Delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore. Resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority, and the National Delegates appointed to the State Convention, as well as the Baltimore, were instructed.

MOVEMENT FOR DOUGLAS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 17.

A large meeting of the Democrats of Charlestown last evening condemned the course of Mr. JOHNSON, the delegate to Charleston from the Seventh District, in voting against DOUGLAS; and recommended that a new District Convention be held to instruct the said delegate in the matter. It was also recommended that a State Convention be held, to instruct the delegates at large to vote for DOUGLAS at Baltimore.

A large meeting was held last evening at Lowell. B. F. BUTLER was sustained in voting against DOUGLAS by a small majority.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 16.

As an extraordinary influx of Western Delegates and visitors is expected at the Baltimore Convention in June, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company contemplate arrangements by which, with special trains, at convenient hours, with cheap round-trip tickets, the entire hotel accommodations of Washington can be brought in full requisition, in addition to the very extended provision now making by the numerous excellent hotels in Baltimore.

From Pike's Peak.

ARRIVAL OF THE CENTRAL OVERLAND EXPRESS.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Mo., Wednesday, May 16.

By the arrival of the Central Overland Pike's Peak Express this evening we have Denver City dates to the 10th of May.

The weather for the last few days had been quite cold and extremely stormy. Considerable snow fell in the mountains.

Many were becoming discouraged and going back. A large cinnabar of lead had been discovered in the northwest of Gregory's, near Snowy range, reported to be 100 to 150 feet wide. Emigration had been pouring in rapidly on all routes from the States. Provisions were extremely scarce, commanding almost fabulous prices. Supplies of flour are mostly procured from emigrants. There is not a sack of flour in the market. The arrival of emigrants *en route* for the Peak is still large. Hundreds are leaving here every week.

Union Mass Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 17.

An immense mass meeting was held to-night to ratify the nomination of BELL and EVERETT, in Penn Square, JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL presiding. Eminent citizens assisted. Mr. HENRY, of Tennessee, was the chief orator. His speech was bold and effective, and created great enthusiasm. A large bell, bearing the inscription, "The bell which will toll the death-knell of sectionalism where EVERETT goes," was rung during the proceedings. There was a fine pyrotechnic display, in which "the bell" figured prominently. Resolutions were adopted faithfully adhering to and cordially sustaining the great principles of the Revolution; approving the ratifying proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, and declaring the selection of the candidates eminently judicious.

General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Thursday, May 17.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, New School, met in this City, to-day, in Rev. Dr. KENDALL's Church. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. R. W. PATTERSON, D. D., of Chicago, in which he took strong ground in favor of denominational action. About two hundred delegates are present, including many of the most distinguished men in the Church. Rev. THORNTON A. MILLS, D. D., was elected moderator.

Fires.

DWELLINGS IN FULTON, N. Y.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 17.

A fire in Fulton, last night, destroyed a block of fifteen second-class wooden buildings, on Wall and Second streets. Loss about $7,000; insurance very small.

DWELLINGS AT ST. JOHN'S, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, May 17.

Last night eleven houses were burnt on Straight Shore. Nearly all were insured.

A New Catholic College.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, May 17.

The corner-stone of the wing of the handsome marble mansion at South Orange, recently purchased for the Catholic College, was laid yesterday afternoon by Bishop BAYLEY, in the presence of 300 people. The Bishop delivered an address on the occasion.

Old School Presbyterian General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, May 17.

The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly met here to-day. 300 delegates were present. Rev. Dr. YEOMANS, of Pennsylvania, was elected Moderator, and Rev. A. G. VERMILYA Clerk.

The Abandoned Slaver.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 17.

The abandoned slaver found ashore at Andres Island was, no doubt, the brig *Wm. Taylor Hall*, formerly owned by DUNOCK & WEATHERLY, of Baltimore, and transferred to WM. APPLEGARTH & SON, who sold her to a man named OLIVER, well-known here as a solicitor for chronometers. She sailed for this port under his command last October, nominally for this port.

Movements of Hon. John Bell.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17.

Hon. JOHN BELL has arrived here *en route* to Tennessee. He was serenaded this evening, and is now addressing the people in front of the Galt House.

Weather Report.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Thursday, May 17.

Rain and fog. Wind N. E. Thermometer 35°.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, May 17—12 M.

A fearful gale, with rain.

Opening of the Saut Ste Marie Canal.

DETROIT, Thursday, May 17.

The Saut Ste Marie Canal war opened ior the passage of vessels on the 10th inst.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR market for low and medium grades 12½c. lower; demand moderate; sales 700 bbls., at $5 37½ for Extra State; $5 37½@$5 62½ for Extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 62½@$5 87½ for Extra Ohio and Indiana; $6@$6 75 for Double Extras. WHEAT dull and parties apart. CORN firm but quiet; sales 6,000 bush. No. 2 Illinois at 52c.; 30,000 bush. No. 1 ditto at 56c.; 6,000 bush. ditto at 56½c.; 24,000 bush. Toledo at 56c. OATS quiet at 36c. BARLEY firm, with small sales at 70c. RYE nominal at 78c.@80c. WHISKY steady; sales 260 bbls. at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 4½c. on Flour, 12c. on Wheat, and 11c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bush. Oats, 90,000 bush. Corn, 12,000 bush. Wheat.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 17.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN is without change; sales 4,000 bushels Indiana at 59c. Other Grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged, at 30c. on Flour, 9c. on Wheat, and 8½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—45,500 bushels Wheat, 130,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Barley, 4,800 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—3,800 bbls. Flour, 5,800 bushels Wheat, 55,400 bushels Corn, 4,400 bushels Oats.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Speech of Gen. Davis in Response to Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Douglas More Specific in Defining his Position.

MR. SICKLES' CONTESTED SEAT.

The House Vindicates its Dignity by Expelling a Reporter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 17.

OUR NEW POSTMASTER.

Hon. JOHN A. DIX was nominated to the Senate to-day as Postmaster of New-York, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed, without the usual reference.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

The Covode Committee had before them to-day Brig.-Gen. BOWMAN, who admitted that he did not write the editorials in the *Constitution*, charging rascality on the Committee, but said that he approved of them. This appearing satisfactory, the witness was discharged.

THE PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.

Mr. BARR's Public Warehouse Committee had before them Messrs. CRAIG and TWEED, of New-York, for four hours. The former was carried through a fearful examination as to the circumstances surrounding his present contract. Mr. TWEED testified that he offered to take the contract twenty-five per cent. less than the amount paid the present contractors.

A REPORTER EXPELLED.

Mr. WALKER, correspondent of the New-York *Express*, was expelled from the reporters' gallery to-day. He is highly indignant, and threatens to have other correspondents called to testify. Let them be called.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The Presidents of all the Southern, Southwestern and Northern Railroads are in Convention here, arranging ticket rates. Tickets to persons attending the Baltimore Convention will be reduced one half in price.

A ROBBERY.

Mr. ROMERO, Secretary to the Mexican Legation, had his trunk broken open and robbed of $800 yesterday, at the National Hotel. The theft was committed between noon and 3 o'clock.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Señor MATA will return here on Tuesday. His dispatches confirm the late news of the victories of the Liberal Party.

Gen. JOHNSTON, late commander in Utah, will spend the Summer in Kentucky.

Gen. SCOTT returns next week to head-quarters.

RESIGNED.

Dr. T. E. SEMPLE, Assistant-Surgeon in the United States Navy, has resigned his commission. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 17.

An address to the National Democracy urging the seceders to return to the Baltimore Convention, is published in the *Constitution* to-day, with approbatory remarks. It is signed by 18 Congressmen.

The proposition of Postmaster FOWLER's friends which the Postmaster-General rejected, was to raise the amount embezzled, provided the Government would suppress the evidence of the offence and forbearing all proceedings against him, and continue him in office for a limited time for the purpose of protecting his reputation.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate Hon. JOHN A. DIX as Postmaster of the City of New-York. The appointment was immediately confirmed, without the usual preliminary of reference.

JOHN CLAIBORNE was also confirmed as general appraiser of the New-Orleans Custom-house.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 17.

The Senate met and took a recess till 1½ o'clock, only ten members being present.

At 1½ o'clock the Senate reassembled.

No quorum was present.

The bill for the relief of ANSON DART was taken up and postponed till 12½ o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) made an explanation in regard to the historical allusion contained in the speech of Mr. DAVIS, on the 7th of May, and proceeded to show that at the time referred to Rhode Island was the only spot on the civilized globe were religious toleration was practiced. He (ANTHONY) quoted from the instructions to the Colonial Agents, from the old charter, and from the early laws of the colony, to vindicate the claim of ROGER WILLIAMS as the first asserter of religious freedom, and Rhode Island as the place where it was first practically indicated.

The resolutions of Mr. DAVIS were taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) resumed his speech. He said that the Democratic Party of the Union, unless they stood on principle, ought to be defeated and destroyed. The Senator from Illinois had assailed every prominent Democrat in the country, not even exempting the President of the United States, whose position should have sealed his lips. He (DAVIS) denied that the President's letter sustained the principle of Non-Intervention as interpreted by him, (DOUGLAS.) The Senator had referred to a reception he had met with at the hands of an infuriated mob at Chicago, for the measures he had urged, but he (DAVIS) believed that the outrage was produced by the Senator's support of the Fugitive Slave law—a proposition so plain that it should have been carried out without the intervention of Congress. Mr. DAVIS then made some allusions to the removal of Mr. DOUGLAS from the Committee on Territories, &c., which could not be heard in the galleries. He then referred to the declaration of Mr. DOUGLAS, that the Delegates from the Southern States were seceders and bolters, and said that they had withdrawn from the Charleston Convention only because that Convention had failed to announce the true principles of the Democratic Party. He (DAVIS) could not understand how men, when they disagreed radically on principle, could continue to act together. It was not an honorable or an upright course. The better way was, to proclaim their differences and separate. He denied that the speech of Mr. YANCEY, at Charleston, justified the charge of disunion intentions. He then read from the declarations put forth at Charleston to show that there were no disruptionists or disunionists in the Alabama Delegation, and that the charge had been most improperly made. Mr. DAVIS quoted from the letter of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS to show that he did not sustain, as Mr. DOUGLAS had stated, his theory that "Squatter Sovereignty" was contained in the Nebraska bill and Cincinnati Platform. Mr. DOUGLAS had cited only so much of the letter as suited his purpose, and had suppressed that which fully asserted the doctrine of protection to slave property in the Territories. Even if this right had not been asserted, it did not follow that it ought not to be. Constitutional rights were eternal, and could not be waived by any assemblage of men. The Senate could not meet to make a President except in a certain contingency, but as this subject had been referred to, he would speak to it. The majority resolutions at Charleston asserted the right of Slavery to protection in the Territories. It was true that these resolutions were rejected by the Convention, but not by a majority of the States, nor even by a majority of the delegates assembled there. If each delegate had been allowed, as he should have been, to cast his individual vote, the minority report could never have got a majority of the votes. This last had been accomplished by an ingenious arrangement—by suppressing in some cases the vote of a minority of a delegation and in others by allowing them to vote. By such means as these it was sought to bind the Democracy of the Union to the principles of the Senator from Illinois. He (DAVIS) was only attached to a party organization so long as it was useful to secure the ascendancy of correct principles and not a moment longer. It was wrong to assume that the Federal Government had no duty to perform in protecting the rights of persons and property in the Territories. He referred to the action of Congress in 1799 and at other periods to show that such protection was freely afforded. Even under the Elder ADAMS this protection was afforded. Mr. DAVIS then argued to show that the South, in supporting Mr. CASS, had not sustained the doctrine of the Nicholson letter, particularly not as Mr. DOUGLAS construed it. He himself had supported Mr. CASS under protest, and the South had repudiated expressly the construction which Mr. DOUGLAS had put upon that letter.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) explained that he had not quoted the vote of South Carolina and Mississippi to show that they sustained the views of Mr. CASS, but that they did not then make them a test.

Mr. DAVIS said that in the case of the vote of the South for Mr. RICHARDSON they voted for him in spite of his doctrines, and because they preferred him to Mr. BANKS. Illinois had voted for him (DAVIS) in Convention for the Vice-Presidency, but he never assumed that by so doing Illinois adopted all his opinions. In 1856 Illinois voted for Mr. QUITMAN for the Vice-Presidency, who held more extreme doctrines than himself. In the late contest in the House for the Speakership, the Southern Democrats voted for Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, but that did not commit them to Know-Nothingism. Mr.

Davis then proceeded to show that the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of 1848 did not sustain the present theory of "Squatter Sovereignty," as urged by Mr. Douglas. He further showed that it was the uniform practice of Democratic Conventions, in reasserting principles avowed by a former Convention, to add thereto a declaration in regard to questions that had in the meantime arisen. In this connection he reviewed at length the action of the Conventions of 1848, 1852 and 1856, and denied that it was intended by any one of them to deny to Congress the right to protect property on the sea or land, in the Territories or elsewhere. He explained that the platform of 1856 only recognized the right of the people of the territories to act on the question of Slavery, when they came to form a State Government, and not before. If it was decided by the Kansas-Nebraska bill that the people of the Territories had all the power of a sovereign State, what was there to be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States?—absolutely nothing! How could they understand the Senator's proposition to refer the matter to the decision of the Supreme Court, while he contended that it was entirely under the control of the people of the Territories? The main question in the Senator's argument was what was non-intervention, and he held it to be the same as "Squatter Sovereignty."

Mr. Douglas explained that he had always denounced that "Squatter Sovereignty" which set up unauthorized governments, as in the case of Dacotah, Nevada, &c.

Mr. Davis—These were cases only where "Squatter Sovereignty" could be properly used. It was then a matter of necessity, because the General Government neglected to act. When the Government did act, then the territorial sovereignty ceased.

A discussion on legal points here ensued between Mr. Davis and Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Davis asked, if the Senator was elected President, whether he would sign a bill passed by Congress to protect property in the Territories.

Mr. Douglas said that it would be time enough to answer that question when he got in the place referred to.

Mr. Davis said that he would not press the gentleman to answer questions that he did not like to answer.

Mr. Davis then asked if a Territorial Legislature passed a law to embarrass the action of the Fugitive Slave law, would the Senator from Illinois vote to repeal that legislation?

Mr. Douglas said that the Supreme Court had decided that matter. Neither a State nor a Territory could interfere with the rendition of slaves. No legislation was, therefore, necessary.

Mr. Davis said that the Senator had voted for the act to repeal certain acts passed by the Pro-Slavery Legislature of Kansas.

Mr. Douglas said that he had voted to change the organic act.

Mr. Davis said that he thought he had shown that non-intervention, as proclaimed by the Senator, was a shadowy and unsubstantial thing, dependent on circumstances. They could repeal the old French law, giving Slavery to Kansas, but could not repeal the old Mexican law prohibiting it in New-Mexico. He then referred to the debates in 1820, when Mr. Macon said that the true policy was non-intervention, but he meant in the absence of hostile legislation, nothing more. The Badger amendment was to assure gentlemen that in the Territories the old French law should not be revived, and they of the South could not be held responsible for establishing Slavery. Southern men do not wish Congress to establish Slavery in the Territories, but they claim the right to go there and be protected. If the right of the people of the Territories is complete, where does Congress get the right to question the Lecompton Constitution, or to compel the laws of the Territories to be submitted to Congress? If the right of the people of the Territories is complete, how can the Senator from Illinois propose to repeal the organic act of Utah? Was he (Davis) wrong in supposing his (Douglas') descriptions of the evils in Kansas as a denunciation of the Kansas bill? The terms of that bill invited contending parties to meet on the plains of Kansas. Southern men were charged with disturbing the harmony of the Democratic Party by introducing the present issue, and he supposed this was insisted on with more force because it was sought to deny them their rights. He vehemently denied that Southern men desired to force—in the cant language used—"Slavery on any Territory." All that they asked was that there should be no discrimination against any special property owned by any citizen. Sovereignty existed only in the States of the United States, and the latter could not transfer it to the people of a Territory. Mr. Davis then went into a history of the Chase amendment to the Compromise bill, and the vote upon it, to show that Mr. Douglas recognized it as the duty of a Territorial Legislature to protect slave property in the Territories, and that Mr. Douglas and Mr. Clay voted in opposition to each other upon the various questions submitted at that time, and not together, as Mr. Douglas had represented. Mr. Davis further contended that Mr. Douglas, by his course on the Lecompton Constitution, had placed himself outside of the Democratic Party, and in direct opposition to a Democratic Administration. He further argued that the Dred Scott decision involved more than a mere question of *meum and tuum*. It decided the issue which now existed between the Senator and the Democratic Party in favor of the South. He (Douglas) was pursuing a mere *ignis fatuus*, and he could have no apprehension about disturbing the Northwest. In conclusion, Mr. Davis said that Mississippi as in 1851, so in 1860, would readily concede all that was proper. She was still dearly attached to the existing form of Government, and clung to the Democratic Party as the best hope of the country; but whenever that party becomes recreant to its time-honored principles, she will abandon it. Whenever the Union ceases to be a constitutional one—whenever it becomes powerless for the purposes for which it was established,—then will they find themselves outside of its confines. There was time to reconcile the dissensions in the Democratic Party, and he would not abandon the hope that this might yet be done. I desire no divided flag for the Democracy. I do not wish to deprecate the power of the Senator, or take from him any of that confidence which he feels in the large army at his back. I prefer his banner should lie in its silken folds to feed the moth. But if impatient to have it unfurled in opposition to ours, then, Sir, freely let it float. We will plant our own on every hill. It shall wave over the Atlantic, and welcome the rising sun, and shall receive the last embrace of its beams as it skims behind the Pacific slope. Our principles are national. They belong to every State in the Union. And though elections may be lost, they constitute the only foundation on which we can maintain power, or on which we can rise to the dignity of the old Democratic Party. Does not my friend from Illinois, if he will allow me to call him so, see that in the sectional character of the vote which he received, his opinions are not welcome to every portion of the country? Does he not learn from the fact that the resolution adopted by seventeen States upon which the greatest reliance can be placed, warn him that if he persists in planting his theory on the Democratic Party, that its days are numbered? I ask only the Constitution. I ask only what the party from time to time has declared—what the Constitution intended to secure? Our flag bears no new device, but on its folds, in living light, is the Constitution and the Union, Justice, Equality and Fraternity, now and forever.

Mr. Douglas—I reciprocate every sentiment uttered with regard to the importance of preserving harmony and unity in the Democratic Party: and I repeat what I said yesterday: I believe it is the only remaining political organization sufficient to preserve the peace and safety of the Union. Entertaining these convictions, I am willing to make any public sacrifice to contribute to its unity and safety. The Senator, however has told us the terms on which alone unity can be maintained. It is that his flag, bearing the inscription of his sentiments, must become the flag of the Democratic Party. I shall prescribe no such terms and conditions to secure my support. I do not ask to have any peculiar dogma or theory of my own inserted on the banner, the good old banner—the old Democratic banner that has waved over so many glorious triumphs is to-day good enough for me. The Senator is afraid we must part company, and why? Because he is not willing now to fight under that banner with which we won the battle in 1856. He has referred feelingly to the moderation he exercised in the surrender of his opinions and prejudices in 1852. I appreciate that moderation, that spirit of self-sacrificing of opinion which induced him to make that offering on the altar of his party and his country. Yes, Sir, and Illinois appreciated that sacrifice on the part of the Senator, by casting her vote for him for Vice-President in 1852. But, notwithstanding the differences of opinion that marked the representatives of the two great States in the great conflict, he now cites these marks of confidence which Illinois reposed in him, as evidence that we indorsed his position in the one point that separated us. I tell him it is evidence of Illinois magnanimity, and not an approval of his course. I am glad to find that Mississippi has returned the compliment, and showed that she was not wanting in magnanimity, and the record that has been presented shows beyond dispute or cavil that my opinions on this territorial question were as well known in 1850, '52, '54 and '56 as they are to-day. With a full knowledge of these facts, Mississippi, at the Cincinnati Convention, after Mr. Pierce's name was withdrawn, in ballot after ballot recorded her vote for me in preference to Mr. Buchanan. I do not claim that Mississippi, by those votes, indorsed all my peculiar opinions on the Territorial question, nor that Alabama, or Georgia, or South Carolina, or Florida, or Texas did, when they in succession recorded their votes for me. It is evidence that they deemed it unjust, and unfair, and unmanly, to make that a test of Democracy, to my exclusion. I repeat, I do not ask you to indorse any new inscription on the old Democratic flag on a condition of retaining me in its ranks. I do not ask you to concur with me in the views I may entertain. I have been told that I was excluded because I differed with the President on the Lecompton issue. I have yet to learn that an Administration is the Democratic Party. I deny that either the President, the Cabinet, or Senators or Representatives, constitute the Democratic organization. It is the people, through their Delegates in their National Conventions, who constitute the organization. But, Sir, is it true that any man who differs from the Administration on any point is out of the party? If so, what becomes of my friend from Georgia, then (Mr. Toombs?) He fought the Administration on the Tariff, and dissented from the President on the Neutrality law, on the Pacific Railroad, and indeed I hardly know what he did agree with him upon. [Laughter.] Yet he is in good standing and perfect fellowship. I have yet to learn that the Senator from Mississippi indorses the President on specific duties, and if this is to be the rule, then I am in good company outside of the party. I am very glad to have the Senator call me his friend, and I call him mine, as by the rule he proposes he has put us both out in the cold. Apply that test to any Senator upon this floor, and by the rule every man of you is out of the party. I believe even the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Bigler) did not quite come up to the rule. He was a little too weak in the knees to stand up under it; and yet difference of opinion with the President is a test of Democracy. Did the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Mason) come to the rescue of the President on the Pacific Railroad? Search the record and you will find I have sustained Mr. Buchanan upon more questions than any one of you. But the test was not made against anybody but me. It is a curious rule, but by your rule I am outside of the party and every one of you with me. But, Sir, it is all a show of folly, attempting to erect an idol to worship, whose word is to be authority to Senators and Representatives. It is allowing the President or his Cabinet to tell us what our duty is. I accede to the Executive branch of the Government freedom of thought and action in the performance of his functions. But when it comes to voting on a measure, I am as independent of him as he is of me, and he has no more right to tell me how I shall vote than I have to tell him that he shall recommend, or whether he shall sign or veto a bill. Whenever I recognize the President, be he who he may, as the head of my party, that can tell me how to vote in this Chamber, then I disgrace and degrade the sovereignty of that State which sent me here. Republics are nominal and a sham unless the representatives of the people and of the States are as independent of the Executive as he is of them. I do not plead guilty, therefore, to the impeachment that I am outside of the Democratic organization, or ever was. I appeal from this test as a Presidential edict, to the Grand Council of the party itself—the National Convention. Judging by their test, I am inside, and every man who is willing to fight under the old flag of 1852 is inside with me. Every man who demands no new test is inside, and only those are bolters and seceders, who reject the Platform and try to break up the organization because the party will not now abandon its time-honored principles and take up those which it has so uniformly rejected for so many years. The Senator from Mississippi loved the party, but wanted it to agree with him. The Democratic organization was the only one competent to preserve the Union, and he who sought to break it up looked with complacency on the dissolution of the Union. Mr. Douglas then went into an argument to show that the South had no right to object to a platform to which she agreed in 1856, and expressed the belief that the people of the cotton States would not sustain the course of the seceding delegates. He next referred to the Dred Scott decision, to which he said no one in the party objected; but he contended that it did not settle the question of territorial sovereignty, which never was thought of when the case was argued before the Supreme Court. The Senator of Mississippi talked of nothing but protection, as though that was the sole end of the Government. He (Douglas) was willing to grant all the protection that the Constitution justified, but could go no further. He explained that he had only referred to the action of the National Convention because the Senator had first alluded to the subject, and defended the seceders against the regular organization. He then alluded to the Senator's charge that the majority report was presented by seventeen certain Democratic States, and the minority report by sixteen that could not give a certain Democratic vote, and argued to show that this statement was fallacious. The North gave Pierce more votes than the South. The North was always true, except when they had to fight the battles of the South. If the Southern States will not stand by the organization, they cannot be called certain. This struggle came from the Senatorial caucus. If Senators would attend to their business and let the Convention alone, the party would be united. He argued that the passing of these resolutions would not frighten the Convention at Baltimore. He did not assail anybody; he only defended himself. Quoting Mr. Buchanan was not attacking him. He had been asked to define "Squatter Sovereignty." The people of Oregon had been left by the Government to set up a government for themselves. Calhoun called this "Squatter Sovereignty." One of the laws of Oregon was the prohibition of Slavery. They had the same authority now in Dacotah and Nevada. If the South are opposed to this, why do they not bring in bills to correct it. It was for the great principle of Popular Sovereignty that he contended. He did no injustice to Mr. Yancey. He then reviewed to Mr. Yancey's course, and declared that an intervention platform was a disunion platform.

Mr. Davis replied. He said that he could no more follow the Senator from Illinois than he could take down the boots of Bombastes. He thought that all the Cotton States would stand firm. All that they wanted was a recognition that slaves are property and as such entitled to protection. He contended at length that there must be a distinct and unequivocal declaration in regard to this. If the platform was rickety break it down. What they wanted was good, honest men on a good platform. He denied that the resolutions were intended to effect the action of the Baltimore Convention. He then referred to the Southern League, and said that he did not believe that any member of it out of Alabama, and there were not a hundred there, that had confided in the strength of the Union.

Mr. Douglas—It was not he, but the Charleston Convention, that had declared that the Federal Officers of Illinois did not belong to the Democratic Party. The Senator says that the Platform is not of much account. Then if the fight is against the man, why not say so? Why press abstract resolutions? He (Douglas) had only spoken in self defence.

The subject was then postponed until to-morrow, when, after an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, May 17.

Very few members were in attendance, and the House took a recess till 2 o'clock, to enable the members to attend the presentation of the Japanese Embassy to the President.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) stated that the Supreme Court of New-York had certified that they were unable, *for want of time*, to take testimony in the contested *Election* case of Williamson against Sickles, as required by order of the House. He then reported a resolution, which was adopted, that the Supreme Court be authorized and requested to appoint a Counsellor-at-Law to take testimony in the case, the same to be resumed at the point already reached before the Court, etc.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill regulating army contracts, and a bill for retiring supernumerary and other disabled officers from the army.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) from the Covode Committee, made a report in reference to the testimony of Cornelius Wendell and F. W. Walker, moving that it be printed, and recommending the passage of a resolution that F. W. Walker be expelled from the House and the Reporters' Gallery. He (Winslow) then moved that further consideration of the subject be postponed.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that if there was any reporter in the gallery who should not be there he ought to be expelled. The testimony of Wendell in relation to his acquaintance and business with Walker was read, by which it appeared that Wendell gave Walker certain sums of money, selecting for his generosity such men as he supposed had influence. Walker had been closely interrogated by the Committee, and had said, in substance, that he received no money from Mr. Wendell or any other person for assisting in the passage of any measure or particular bill before Congress. He received an equivalent to $2,500 from Mr. Wendell a day or two before the adjournment last session. At the time he received the notes no words were exchanged between them, although at various other times Mr. Wendell had spoken to him about good-will. He could not recollect that Mr. Wendell spoke to him about any specific measures before the present Congress, but during this, he had spoken about printing matters about which he (Walker) had his suspicions. He was opposed to the passage of the Lecompton bill. He had occasionally received windfalls without a word being said. A gentleman once put $200 in his hand without saying a word. Others who had acted likewise never had measures before Congress in their lives. He said he was interested in some matters before Congress, including the claim of E. K. Collins & Co., a balance being due them for mail service. He could not say he had any agreement with them, but felt an interest in getting it through. He was the correspondent of the New-York *Express*, and was also very much interested politically. He repeated that he did nothing to assist in passing the Lecompton or English bill, being opposed to it. In conclusion, in answer to persistent questions of the Committee, he said he thought Mr. Wendell gave him the money for his general good will, and for no specific service that he was aware of. He was a straight out American.

Mr. Botfler, of Virginia, (American,) asked as an act of common justice that a letter he received to-day from the editors of the New-York *Express* be read. He had not the slighest idea why he should be honored with it. The letter says, among other things, that Mr. Walker did not correspond for the *Express* when the English bill was passed; further, that the *Express* opposed that measure, as it did all Lecompton legislation; and that the money paid by Mr. Wendell to Mr. Walker never reached the editors.

Mr. Winslow said that there was no intimation or word before the Committee implicating in the slightest degree the editors of the *Express*. He took occasion to remark that there was not a particle of evidence showing that any money went into the pockets of the members of Congress. It was known that reports are prevailing in the country that no measure can pass except by the employment of money. Much of this scandal has grown out of the ill-conduct of persons who abuse the privileges to the reporters' gallery, and who influence persons having business before Congress into the belief that they cannot have their claims attended to without money. The honor and dignity of this House require the passage of this resolution.

Mr. Sherman said he would expel any reporter who acted as a lobby agent—thus violating the condition on which they are admitted to the reporters' gallery.

The resolution was adopted.

The House resumed the consideration of, and passed the Post-office Deficiency bill.

The bill appropriates $7,694,000 for the transportation of the mails inland, and directs the Postmaster-General to restore the inland mail service on all the routes under the contract of the 4th of March, 1859, unless the same have expired by their own limitation, or improved service over said routes has been furnished by railroad or otherwise, and where the service has actually been performed by the contractor. Notwithstanding such discontinuance, the Postmaster-General shall pay the contractors as if no change had been ordered, but he shall not be required to restore the service on any of the routes beyond one daily mail each way. The service of the steamship *Isabel*, at $50,000 per annum, from Charleston *viâ* Savannah and Key West to Havana, until 30th June, 1863, is specially restored. The bill also makes an appropriation to pay postmasters, clerks, and for other contingencies; also, an appropriation of $5,800,000 to supply deficiencies in the revenue. It also appropriates $80,000 for the Collins Company, as due under the late contract for carrying the mails between New-York and Liverpool. The total amount appropriated is thirteen millions and a half.

The Committee acted on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency, and Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bills, and then proceeded to the consideration of the legislative, executive and judiciary expenses of the Government.

Without concluding the subject, however, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The End of Secession.

ADDRESS TO THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

The undersigned, members of the National Democratic Party, supporters of its principles, and deeply anxious, by promoting its harmony, to preserve unimpaired the efficiency of its organization, desire to join in counsel with their Democratic brethren throughout the United States.

The proceedings of the Convention recently assembled at Charleston have developed a divergence of opinion between the delegations of the different States in relation to the principles which form the basis of our Union. The National Democratic Platform adopted at Cincinnati in 1856 met the cordial approval of all who believe these United States to be, what their very name imports, a union of States equal, sovereign and endowed in all respects with equal rights. This approval was based on what seemed to us to be the plain meaning of the resolutions embraced in that Platform.

During the four years, however, which have since intervened, it has become painfully apparent that the construction deemed by us so manifestly right, is controverted by many members of our party; that other principles are supposed to find countenance in that Platform—principles, in our judgment, subversive of the true theory of the Government, and of the Constitution to which our Union owes its birth, and on whose preservation its permanent existence depends.

What is the history of the recent Convention at Charleston?

Seventeen States, forming a majority of the whole, adopted with remarkable unanimity a platform of principles so worded as to avoid the possibility of misconstruction—principles deemed political axioms by all who uphold the equal rights of the States as the very basis of the Confederacy. Many delegates from the remaining sixteen States concurred in opinion with this majority, conspicuous amongst whom were delegates from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey.

The States which adopted this platform give electoral votes which can be relied on with absolute certainty in favor of Democratic nominees, and well-grounded confidence is entertained of a like result in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. These seventeen States, united with Pennsylvania, alone comprise a majority of the entire electoral vote of the United States, able to elect the Democratic nominees against the combined opposition of all the remaining States.

This platform was deliberately rejected by a combination composed of a small fraction of the delegates from the 17 Democratic States and a very large majority of the delegates of the remaining 16 States; and a resolution was adopted in its stead simply reaffirming the principles of the Cincinnati platform, without explanation or interpretation of its disputed meaning. This was done with the openly-avowed purpose of enabling the Democratic Party to wage battle with some chance of success in certain Northern and Western States by presenting to the people as its doctrines principles openly and expressly repudiated by a majority of the Democratic State delegations, and by a majority approaching unanimity of the Democratic electoral votes of the Union.

The delegations of eight States, together with a portion of that of Delaware, faithful adherents of our party and firm supporters of its principles, were thus, by sheer force of votes cast by delegates from States that will certainly vote for the Republican candidates, compelled to withdraw from the Convention, because, in the language of a distinguished delegate, they felt "that it was a burning imputation upon the honor and patriotism of the party, that, claiming to be national, and claiming to have principles for its guide, it should acknowledge for its declaration of faith a creed upon which are placed two distinctly opposite interpretations by its own advocates."

We cannot refrain from expressing our admiration and approval of this lofty manifestation of adherence to principle, rising superior to all considerations of expediency, to all trammels of party, and looking with a single eye to the defence of the constitutional rights of the States.

The delegations of other Democratic States, however, (including a few delegates from the seceding States,) not less faithful in devotion to principles, were more hopeful of obtaining from their brethren some satisfactory recognition of sound principles, and decided on remaining in the Convention after distinctly declaring, however, their determination also to withdraw if their just expectations should be disappointed.

It is thus apparent that there was almost entire unanimity of principle in the delegations of the only States on which absolute reliance can be placed for Democratic electoral votes, while there existed diversity of opinion as to the line of policy best calculated to secure the triumph of those principles. Nor is it matter of surprise that in a conjuncture so unexpected and anomalous, when, in the enunciation of Democratic principles, the voice of Virginia was overborne by that of Ohio, and Louisiana and Arkansas were forced to succumb to Vermont and Michigan, there should be excited feelings, divided counsels, and discordant action.

In the subsequent proceedings of the Convention, however, we think that distinct intimations may be discerned of a disposition on the part of the Convention to recede from its determination, and to afford, either by an amendment of the Platform, or in some other manner equally satisfactory, such recognition of principles as would effectually obviate misconstruction and secure the harmonious action of the party, and that it was only because of these intimations that the delegations of the remaining Democratic States consented to join in the ballots which took place with no other effect than to induce an adjournment to Baltimore to the 18th of June, whilst the seceding delegations adjourned to meet at Richmond on the second Monday of the same month.

On this state of facts the path seems open for the united action of the party, and no insuperable obstacle opposes the restoration of its harmony. So believing, we insist that our position as representatives of Democratic States and constituencies forms no just bar to our right, but rather imposes on us the duty, of joining our counsels with those of our Democratic brethren, and uniting in their efforts to secure the triumph of our principles.

It is plain that if the Convention shall at Baltimore adopt a satisfactory platform of principles before proceeding to select its candidates, the reason which dictated the withdrawal of the delegations of the eight States will have ceased, and no motive will remain for refusing to unite with their sister States, nor for holding an adjourned meeting at Richmond. On the other hand, if the Convention, on reassembling at Baltimore, shall disappoint the just expectations of the remaining Democratic States, their delegations cannot fail to withdraw and unite with the eight States which have adjourned to Richmond. In either event there would be unanimous action in support of our principles by all the States which can be relied on for casting Democratic electoral votes.

From this statement of facts, is it not evident that the wise and prudent course now to be pursued by the delegations of the eight States is to defer assembling in Richmond until the necessity for such meeting shall become imperative? Ought they not, in view of the already altered condition of affairs, to return to the Convention at Baltimore and aid their sister States in the struggle for the recognition of sound Democratic principles? May it not be that their votes would now suffice to turn the scale, to purge the party creed of all heresies, and to emblazon on the party banner its honored device of fidelity to the Constitution and the Union in characters so clear as to defy misconstruction?

Suppose for a moment that in this last struggle for the right they should again be overborne: Is it not, then, equally plain that the delegations of the other Democratic States cannot for an instant be suspected of an intention to refuse to redeem their pledge of withdrawal from an assemblage which shall persistently determine on the sacrifice of principle which they themselves have declared indispensable for their united action to a supposed expediency? And will not all the Democratic States thus withdrawing and adjourning to Richmond be joined by the true and faithful delegates from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, from Indiana and New-York—aye, from every one of our sister States where delegates are found imbued with the living principles of our party, but whose voice has hitherto been stifled in the Convention, because of their being in the minority of their respective delegations?

For it is a striking fact not to be overlooked in this connection, that whether the vote had been taken entirely by States or by delegates, in either event there was a clear majority in the Convention in favor of the recognition of sound constitutional principles, and it was only by taking part of the votes by States as units, and another part by divided States, that an apparent and factitious majority succeeded in preventing that recognition.

The answer to all the foregoing questions seems to us to be clear and plain. The line of conduct we suggest leads, in our judgment, to a reconciliation of differences on a basis of principle. It leads to the united and harmonious action of our party. It does more, infinitely more: it secures vastly-added strength to that assertion of principles which none of us would for an instant think of compromising; it compels their recognition, and proudly vindicates the action of the seceding delegates, who will thus have secured the object of their struggle, and have merited the applause and gratitude of their Democratic brethren.

The contrary course would, we believe, be productive of mischievous consequences. Time does not permit the action of the regular organizations of our party in the respective States, and who alone have power to speak their will, to meet in council and give instructions to their delegations. How is the voice of California or of Oregon to be heard in time? How are the constituencies of Texas and Virginia to meet in State conventions and give authoritative expression of their will before the middle of June? How can the machinery be put in motion by which the Democratic voters will direct attendance at Baltimore or Richmond in accordance with their judgment? Evidently, this cannot be done. Evidently, the delegations already elected are the only ones that *can* act, and they *must* act on their own judgment in a conjuncture which does not allow opportunity for instruction by their constituencies. A refusal, then, by the Delegates of the seceding States to return to Baltimore, a refusal to defer the Richmond meeting until there shall be an uncontrollable necessity for holding it, would inevitably result in incurable division of our party—the sole conservative organization remaining in our country: in its final disruption; worse than all, in the endangering of the successful assertion of its principles, compared with which the success of a single electoral struggle is unworthy of one moment's consideration.

R. W. JOHNSON, M. R. H. GARNETT,
A. IVERSON, R. TOOMBS,
JOHN SLIDELL, W. K. SEBASTIAN,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, R. M. T. HUNTER,
L. Q. C. LAMAR, J. M. MASON,
M. J. CRAWFORD, J. P. BENJAMIN,
PETER E. DOVE, LUC'S J. GARTRELL,
JOHN J. JONES, JOHN H. REAGAN,
JAMES JACKSON, JHON R. MORRISON,
JOHN W. H. UNDERWOOD.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Additional Details and Extracts.

The mails by the *Europa*, which arrived at Boston yesterday, were received here last evening.

We find little of interest in our files.

A bill for improving the Navy has been presented to the French Legislative body. It increases the number of Vice Admirals to twelve, and that of Rear-Admirals to twenty-four.

The shipowners of Dieppe are memoralising the Emperor, praying him to maintain the differential duties on articles imported into France in foreign ships. The Marseilles shipowners are adopting the same steps.

Mr. Cobden was in the gallery of the Representative Body, attentively listening to the debate, which lasted four days, on the project of law concerning wools, cottons, and other raw materials. The *Opinione Nationale* has reason to think that the new Tariff will come into operation May 7.

A letter from Rome says there are wanting only 4,000 men to complete the Papal army. The Pope intends to limit the force to 20,000, and wishes to prove that, for the present, he has no desire to recover the Romagna by force of arms. Young men belonging to the first families in France and Belgium arrive every day to enlist in the Papal army.

The *Opinione Nationale* mentions a rumor that Cardinal Antonelli has regained his old ascendancy over the [Pope] and that Gen. Lamoricière may very possibly be dismissed at a moment's notice.

All over Hungary requiems are to be sung for the patriot Szechenyi, the object being to make demonstrations against the Austrian Government.

The new Governor-General of Hungary, instead of being conciliatory, is acting with great arrogance, and giving great offence to the Hungarians.

The examination of Pullinger, the Union Bank defaulter, was resumed on the 3d inst., at the Mansion House. Mr. Wm. Gomm, cashier of the Bank, deposed that on April 12, on balancing the tills of the cashiers, he found there was £350 deficient. The prisoner told him that he had had the money out on miscellaneous bills, and gave the number of the notes of which that $350 consisted, and also a memorandum of the deficiency. The next witnesses were Mr. James Sheldon and Mr. Robert Johnston, members of the Stock Exchange. To one of them prisoner had paid £150 on the 12th of April, and to the other £200 on the same day. Two clerks from different banking houses proved that the notes paid in by Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Barton bore the same numbers as the notes comprised in the deficiency, and which numbers had been given to Mr. Gomm by the prisoner on the 12th April. Mr. Barton, a clerk in the Union Bank, kept the accounts of all sums paid into the Bank of England. On the authority of a docket in the prisoner's handwriting the £350 was set down as having been paid into the Bank of England on the 12th April. A clerk from the Bank of England proved that there was no entry of £350 having been paid into that bank on the day in question. The prisoner, in reply to whether he wished to ask the witnesses any questions, said "No; I do not wish to give any trouble." His Lordship, after saying it was his intention to commit him for trial, also asked the prisoner if he had anything to say, to which a reply in the negative was given. The depositions having been read over, the prisoner was committed for trial. Frederick Lyttleton, late a clerk in the Union Bank, was then placed by the side of Pullinger in the dock, and both were arraigned upon a charge of stealing £3,000. Mr. Lewis, by the wish of Pullinger, appeared for Lyttleton. Pullinger pleaded guilty; Lyttleton was discharged, and the Lord Mayor told him that he would leave the Court with a character as unstained as when he entered it.

The San Juan Difficulty.

In the House of Commons, on the 3d inst., Mr. S. Fitzgerald asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was prepared to give any information as to the present position of the negotiations between this country and the United States with reference to the Island of San Juan, and whether he had any objection to lay the correspondence with the United States on that subject upon the table of the House. The honorable gentleman accompanied his question with a few remarks which were not heard in the gallery.

Lord J. Russell—It will not be expedient to explain entirely what the honorable gentleman calls the compromise which was proposed, but which we think was fairly in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1846. The present state of the question is this, though I can add but little to the information I gave the other day. We made a proposition in August last, which was refused by the American Government. They stated over again their claim to the same channel which they originally claimed soon after the treaty. We have again replied to that statement, and there is some question whether the American Government will make an answer to our dispatch. The last intelligence we have received is, that Gen. Cass expected to receive orders from the President to prepare a reply; and it depends upon the terms of that whether we can at once lay the correspondence on the table of the House, or whether some rejoinder will not first be required on the part of her Majesty's Government. With respect to the occupation of the Island of St. Juan, the honorable gentleman and the House are aware that Gen. Harney thought it proper or necessary to place 800 men on the island, and also a battery of guns. Gen. Scott went there with orders from the President to use his own discretion, on the basis of Secretary Marcy's dispatch, which is well-known to the House. Gen. Scott, acting in the spirit of that dispatch, immediately sent away all Gen. Harney's force, with the exception of 100 men, and declared that neither party ought to exercise exclusive jurisdiction on the island. He also sent away the battery of guns, and he informed the Governor of Vancouver's Island and the Admiral what he had done, but the Governor did not think himself authorized to enter into any compromise or agreement with Gen. Scott till he had received orders from home. Orders had been sent to the Admiral to land 100 marines, being the same number of men as the United States had placed there, and we stated at the same time that it was entirely in accordance with what the American Government had stated on their part, namely: that while the matter was under discussion there ought to be no exclusive jurisdiction exercised in the island. There has been some doubt in the mind of the Governor of Vancouver's Island whether we ought not to have a magistrate in the Island. What is the state of things there at the present time I cannot say; but what I have stated is the latest intelligence that her Majesty's Government have received.

Heenan in Liverpool.

On Wednesday evening, the 2d inst., Heenan arrived in Liverpool from Chester, and took up his quarters at the Waterloo Hotel. His visit was kept strictly private, so that no manifestation took place on his behalf, and even the persons in the hotel were not aware for some time of the presence of the far-famed Benecia Boy. He was accompanied by two American friends, said to be his backers in the recent contest for the championship. So careful was the American pugilist to avoid recognition, that he moved about under an assumed name. On Wednesday evening and Thursday forenoon he visited several places in the town, and amongst others made a call at the Clayton Hall, where he remained a short time, and had an interview with some friends he had known in America. Whether he received the subscription said to have been raised for him by a number of American captains belonging to this port, we have not been able to learn. In fact, the inquiries which we have instituted incline us to doubt whether any subscription has been made in this town for the American champion. In the afternoon Heenan and his two friends proceeded to London by the 3:40 P. M. train. The party occupied a first-class carriage. Heenan having been recognised by one or two of the railway officials, the fact of his presence was made known to several persons who happened to be in the station at the time, and they immediately sought to gratify their curiosity by attempting to get a sight at the "fighting man." Some were successful, but others were denied the gratification, for the party, on finding themselves recognised, drew up the blinds of the carriage to protect themselves from the public gaze. We understand that two Liverpool gentlemen were, by special desire, allowed to see Heenan, with whom they exchanged the customary courtesies. One of the spectators, who had previously known Heenan, describes him as being considerably altered since he passed through Liverpool on his arrival in this country to contest the championship.

From Brazil and the River Plate.

The *Magdalena*, Capt. Woolward, has arrived at Southampton, May 4. Her dates were Buenos Ayres, 29th March Montevideo, 1st April: Rio Janeiro, 8th; Bahia, 12th; Pernambuco, 14th.

Political news unimportant.

At Buenos Ayres during the month there has been a great accession of business generally, in both imports and exports. Demand for produce languid, owing to advancing prices.

Cattle were improving in condition, and higher rates were demanded. Money plentiful.

The Academy of Sciences of Stockholm has granted a sum of 8,000 rix dollars banco (about £1,700) towards the expense of a scientific expedition to Spitzbergen and the adjacent Polar regions, which is to set out from Tromsoe, in Norway, at the end of the present month. The expedition is to be headed by M. Torell, an eminent zoologist, and other men of science are attached to it: so likewise is Petersen, the Dane, who accompanied McClintock in his last voyage.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

Literary—Selections from New Publications; Poetry, &c.

Agricultural—Work for the season.

The Japanese—Reception at Washington.

Mr. Douglas' Speech—Delivered in the Senate, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Congress—Reports of Proceedings.

The Methodist Conference—Action on Slavery.

Editorials—Articles on Current Topics.

Minor Topics—Paragraphs on Current Events.

The News—Semi-weekly Summary.

The Chicago Convention—Full Reports of Proceedings.

Copies may be had at the desk, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

Persons Who are in Want of Good Spring and Summer Clothing, for either men or boys, are invited to examine our very desirable assortment before purchasing. Our improved facilities in space and light for examining goods, will be found very advantageous to buyers. ALFRED MUNROE & CO
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FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st, New-York.

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As it is almost impossible to get pure Bourbon Whisky and as it is prescribed so much by physicians for numerous complaints, we have secured the agency for the pure article, in bottles, of the Kentucky Salt River Bourbon Whisky Distilleries, which are the oldest and most extensive in the State. It is put up by the distiller himself with his name on each bottle and comes direct to us from the distilleries. We can guarantee to the public who buy this brand of whisky, that they are not buying spirits and drugs labeled Pure Old Burbon, &c. When you purchase be sure to look for Mr. S. T. Suit's, the distiller's, name.
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Office of the Distilleries, where the wholesale trade only can be supplied, No. 24 Old-slip.

Shirts Made to Order.
A perfect fit warranted in every case.
COLLARS, STOCKS AND NECK-TIES.
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E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
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Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
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Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
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Sweet May has Come.—Ladies who wish to promenade this delightful weather, can get beautiful gaiter boots, from 12s. to 20s.; slippers and ties, 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Boys', Misses' and Children's boots and and shoes, all styles and prices, at
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Sewing Machines to Let.—All kinds first-class machines constantly on hand TO RENT and FOR SALE. Second-hand machines bought and sold, at the New-York Sewing Machine Emporium, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome, second floor.

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Hats and Caps for Gents and Children.—The largest and most elegant variety in this City. Beautiful Straw Goods for Misses and Children.
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Pure Whisky.—50 bbls. S. T. Suit's Salt River Bourbon for sale by ATWATER, MULFORD & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st

MARRIED.

Blackford—Green.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Ira R. Steward, Mr. E. G. Blackford to Miss Fanny L. Green, all of this City.

Burbank—Van Vleck.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. Parsons Hovey, Rev. Lysander T. Burbank, of Fitzwilliam, N. H., to Miss Sarah Susannah, daughter of the late Abraham K. Van Vleck.

Mitchell—Olcott.—In this City, on Thursday, May 17, by Rev. George Potts, D. D., in the Presbyterian Church, University-place, New-York, Wm. H. Mitchell to Isabel B., daughter of H. W. Olcott, of New-Rochelle.

Fox—Freeman.—In this City, on Thursday, May 17, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Charles J. Fox to Emma M. Freeman.

Duryea—Peters.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 17, by Rev. Dr. Farley, Harmoneus B. Duryea to Mary Bowne, youngest daughter of the late John Peters, Esq.

McCallum—Grenzebach.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 17, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, Capt. D. S. McCallum to Miss Josephine M. Grenzebach.

DIED.

Fraser.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 16, Rachel Fraser, aged 79 years 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of her son-in-law, John Hinton, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

Lord.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 16, Haynes Lord, Jr., eldest son of Mary H. and D. Porter Lord, aged 7 years, 9 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of St. George the Martyr, north side of 44th-st., west of 5th-av., this day, (Friday,) May 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Smith.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 16, Mr. Jeremiah Smith, aged 65 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 94 West 44th-st., this day, (Friday,) May 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Palmer.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, May 17, in the 83d year of his age, Levi H. Palmer, formerly of Albany, N. Y.

Kellogg.—At Baraboo, Wis., on Friday, May 11, of pulmonary apoplexy, Frederick Kellogg, Esq., formerly a merchant of this City, in the 67th year of his age.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
Delaware—*Extra Class, No. 235, May 17, 1860.*
16, 66, 71, 36, 38, 14, 77, 30, 50, 73, 5, 39, 68.
Delaware—*Class No. 236, May 17, 1860.*
38, 34, 20, 41, 63, 45, 58, 32, 17, 27, 55, 24, 66
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.
Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
Class 333, May 17, 1860.
42, 72, 23, 31, 48, 29, 44, 36, 73, 21, 11, 75, 45.
Prizes cashed at No. 558 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

CRICKET.—A MEETING OF ST. GEORGE'S Cricket Club will be held THIS (Friday) MORNING, on the ground at Hoboken, previous to commencing the match of Married and Single. J. B. BACH, Sec.

ROSES, VERBENAS, DAHLIAS AND other Summer flowering plants of the most beautiful varieties from the garden daily, at our usual low prices, carefully packed to ship to any distance.
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A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.— Any gentleman desirous of purchasing a beautiful country residence, situated within 11 miles of New-York City, in a healthy location, containing two acres of garden land, with plenty of fruit, with good dwelling, outhouses, &c., accessible by steamboat, railroad or stage, will be sold low. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, CONTAINing about nine acres near Hunter's point, about 1,000 feet on an avenue, by 350, high ground overlooking the City of New-York and Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of the Hunter's Point Ferry, well calculated for cottage sites, and will be sold at a bargain. Also, for sale, several fine farms, some of which are very desirably located on the Hudson River. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

HOUSE TO LET—IN THE COUNTRY, 3½ miles from Peekskill, with 1 to 10 acres of land if desired. The house is new, in excellent condition, containing 8 rooms; is very convenient; location good and healthy. To any party desiring a place in the country this is worth their attention. Apply to JACOB S. ODELL, Peekskill, or to B. B. SMITH, No. 11 Wall-st. Possession immediate.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing, a cottage, with half an acre of ground; stables attached, and all in fine order and replete with every convenience; now occupied by Mr. Evitt, on Simonson-av.; terms $7,000, of which $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-class house; lot 75 by 150 feet; 12 large rooms, finished with all the modern improvements; four minutes' walk from the dépôt, and commanding a splendid view of the river and village. Price $9,000; rent $850. Apply to F. S. MILES, No. 206 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—Quarter of a mile from dépôt, 3½ acres, eligibly situated; house has 14 rooms; coach-house, stable, &c.; recently occupied by Mr. Betts. Inquire at No. 19 William-st., third story, front, or of Depôt Master, Rye.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—AT MASTIC, Long Island, on the South Bay, and in view of the Ocean, a large house, with about 14 acres of land, ice-house filled with ice, stables, &c. Apply at No. 2 East 27th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 90 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON—AT Rockaway, L. I., two cottages, situated on the sea-shore, each containing 14 rooms, with stables and ice-houses filled with ice, attached. Inquire of OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A SELECT FAMILY on the west side of the Hudson; 2 hours sail from the City; 5 steamboats leave and return daily; the house is large and airy, and commands a fine view of the Hudson for 15 miles. For particulars address J. M. PODHAMUS, Haverstraw, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A widow lady, residing in Darien, Conn., 5 miles east of Stamford and 40 miles from New-York, is desirous of taking a few children to board for the summer months. Pleasant location and the best care guaranteed. The most undoubted references given. Inquire at 57 2d-av.

SUMMER BOARD ON THE HUDSON, AT Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, in one of the largest, most commodious, and best located private boarding houses in that locality, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and the charming mountain scenery. Terms liberal. Immediate application is necessary. Address SAMUEL A. McKINLEY, as above.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain first-class board in a private family; location healthy; rooms large and airy; within 12 miles of the City, one hour's ride or sail. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY TWO GENtlemen, their wives and two children, within 100 miles of New-York for three months, contiguous to a railway and salt water. Address, stating terms, Box No. 1,842 Post-office. Farm house preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SMALL OR ONE large family can be accommodated with board in the village of Nyack, within five minutes of the steamboat landing; rooms large and airy, and no mosquitoes. Apply to J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL

Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.

Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.

N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Will be opened for the reception of visitors May 19. Parties desirous of securing rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor. Baths in all the principal rooms; one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5.10 P. M.

CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be re-opened June 21, under the same management and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway, after this date.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.—This popular Summer Hotel is now open for the reception of boarders. Steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 7½ and 11½ A. M., and 3½ and 5 P. M.; from foot of Barclay-st. at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOTEL, NO. 48 LISPENARD-ST., near Broadway. Gentlemen, respectable ladies, or married persons can have single or double rooms with board, at $3 to $5 per week; piano, bath, reading-room. Watchman, and house open all night. Lodgings for gentleman and wife, 50 to 75 cents per night.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—AT A LOW PRICE, A VERY DEsirable Farm, pleasantly situated, 3½ miles from Sing Sing, about 44 acres of good land; a good two-story house, built a few years ago; wagon-house, barn, sheds, &c.; also, small farm house on the place. The farm is well fenced, fine bearing orchard, also a variety of other fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, No. 36 Front-st., or DAVID LUDLAM, Sing Sing.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WOOD BROTHERS, NO. 396 BROADWAY, —One door below Walker-st., have a great variety of second-hand carriages, which they have taken in exchange, and are prepared to sell at great bargains in order to make room for their new stock of Spring work. They comprise four and six passenger rockaways, coupés, light curtain quarter coaches, open barouches or brets, and open wagons, suitable for country hacking, &c.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public. MINER & STEVENS.

HORSE FOR SALE.—AN EXCELLENT FAMIly horse; dapple gray, sound, kind, and stylish—a good traveler; good in single or double harness, or under saddle; has been used in private since he was a colt. Apply at Achorn's stables, corner of 7th-av. and 28th-st., for WILLIAM.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, SEVEN YEARS OLD, travels 8 miles an hour, free, gentle, and safe for a lady to drive; with handsome four-seated barouche, with side lanterns; also, harness, robes, mats and whip. Inquire at Bradley's stable, 31st st., between Madison and 5th avs., or of JAMES M. SWIFT, 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, WILL seat six, in first-rate order, and ready for use. Can be seen at the Repository of JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 354 Broadway. Will be sold very low as the owner has no use for it.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FAMILY HORSE, Rockaway coupe and harness, all in complete order, having been in use less than three months. Will be sold at a low price. Can be seen at McDermott's stable, 35th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE HORSE.—BLACK HAWK, seven years old, dark roan, with black trimmings, sixteen hands, rather fast, thoroughly sound and kind. An excellent family horse. May be seen at No. 232 South-st.

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE.— Very roomy and finely cushioned; made by Adams; is in first-rate order; cost when new over $500; will sell it for $225. To be seen at No. 19 Vestry-st.; to be purchased at No. 334 Broadway, 2d floor.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, SOUND AND kind, easy under the saddle, and a good roadster; can trot in three minutes. Apply at the stable of DAVIS & JACKS, 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE. —Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 29th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. De Borbon, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in the said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 7-ton Nasmyth steam-hammer and three Kirk steam hammers, each with heating-furnaces and boilers attached. A tire-bending machine and oven; three puddling-furnaces, five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton cranes, one largest class boring mill, slotting machine, turning-lathe, and sixty horse engine. Main building 300x100 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof, &c., on the premises, which contain over 2½ acres. Said Forge is most conveniently located for business, adjoining the Reading Railroad and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Shutes run outside the building, by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This Forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the *Adriatic*, (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and other. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 58 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad, and the Schuylkill (160 ton) Canal; 128 miles by rail direct from New-York; 138 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 25,000 and is noted for its general health and the purity of its water. As Berks County contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices.

Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The Forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information, apply to

H. H. MUHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

PARTNER WANTED—TO MANAGE THE FInancial department of a foundry now in complete order. The owner, who is a practical mechanic, requires a judicious man, with some money, who is willing to give his time and attention to the out door and office business of the foundry. Inquire at No. 130 East 37th-st.

$10,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER IN A first-class merchantile cash business in this City. A good opportunity for an active person having the above capital and City and country acquaintances. Address a line to R. W. G., Post-office.

A MANUFACTURING CONCERN, DOING a cash and profitable business, is desirous of obtaining some additional capital. The business is firmly and safely established and improving every year. Address F. A. D., Station D, Post-office. No brokers or agents need apply.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK IN TRADE AND GOOD will of a confectionery and toy store, in the flourishing village of Yonkers, N. Y., doing a good business. Will be sold cheap, for cash. Apply to R. SOULT, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory, No. 369 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A YOUNG girl, a situation to do light chamberwork or wait on the table; understands taking care of a baby; can procure the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 226 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family, or as plain cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 27 Prince st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or can do plain sewing and embroidery; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at 182 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GERMAN GIRL desires a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go to the country. Apply between 14th and 15th-sts., No. 218 Avenue A., 3d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children. Good City reference. Apply at No. 122 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, and can operate on Wilson's machine. No objection to the country. Good City references can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 139 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress and the care of children; good references. Call at 54 Barrow-st., rear building.

AS CHAMBERMAID — NURSE. — SITUAtions wanted, by two respectable Protestant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; the other as nurse and plain sewer; both are competent and have good reference, and would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches—all kinds French soups, game, jellies and pastry; willing to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class English woman, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; soups, creams, jellies, game, pastries, cakes, pickling and preserving. The best of references. Address, or call at Mr. JOHN DRING'S, old Beach Road, Newport, R. I.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days by calling at No. 336 Greenwich st., between Jay and Harrison sts., front room, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy cook, a situation in the City or country for the Summer; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, ice creams and fancy dishes; best of reference can be given. Call or address at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as professed cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st.; good reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Apply at No. 105 2d-st., corner 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; best of City references. Call at No. 186 31st-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 98 East 12th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A WILLING, hard-working Protestant young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework if required; understands her business well; best of references; no objections to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to cook, wash, and iron; good reference, if required. Call at No. 75 Chrystie st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference can be given. Call at No. 58 Sands st., Brooklyn.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wants a situation as plain cook; is a good baker; or as chambermaid and plain seamstress or dairymaid; country and up the North River preferred. Apply for two days at No. 264 4th-av., near 23d-st. Has best of references.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations, by two respectable young girls, sisters; one as cook and assist in washing and ironing, and take entire charge of kitchen; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; both thoroughly understand their business and have the best of City references. The chambermaid has five years' reference from her last place place. Call at No. 90 West 28th-st., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman; will assist in the washing and ironing. Good City references; no objections to the country. Also, a chambermaid's situation wanted by a young woman; will do the fine washing and ironing. Good references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 76 Charlton-st. Would like to go together.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, situations for two as competent and really respectable servants as any lady can desire. One is an excellent, thorough cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; are persons of reliable habits, and refer to first-class families in Brooklyn for being perfectly trustworthy and efficient in their duties. No objection to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO REspectable young women want situations; one as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker and pastry cook; no objection to assist in washing; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiting; both can give the best of reference from their last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 19 State-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, by a genteel English Protestant young woman, a situation in the City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good bread and pastry cook, and an excellent laundress. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A situation, by a young woman. Call at No. 242 38th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a Protestant woman, as housekeeper, or to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance the country. Apply at No. 358 West 46th-st., top floor and back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper's situation by an American lady, in a hotel or boarding-house; references given. Apply at No. 17 Bedford-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a lady as housekeeper, or companion to an elderly lady, in the City or country, or would be willing to travel. Compensation not so much an object as a pleasant home and kind treatment. Address, or apply to No. 185 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Protestant woman, a situation to do the housework of a small private family; satisfactory reference given. Call at No. 63 Hudson-st., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION; understands dressmaking and hairdressing. Has seven years reference from her last place. Apply at No. 2 East 14th-st., corner 5th av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, French fluting and crimping. Excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 31 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., till suited.

AS LAUNDRESS—WITH THREE YEARS' REFERENCE.—A woman, with the above reference, wishes a situation; understands clear starching, fluting, &c.; is also a splendid getter-up of linens; can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress a family's washing to take home to her residence; understands fine washing and fluting, and gets up clothes in the neatest manner. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.— A Protestant young woman wants a situation as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing and fluting, or as nurse and seamstress, in a small private family; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 69 West 20th-st., third floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a woman capable of taking entire charge of an infant or older children; will also do plain sewing; has lived a year with her late employer, to whom she refers, and where she may be seen, No. 219½ 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as baby nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 45 East 23d-st., for two days, near 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant Welsh girl, who has served in that capacity in England. She can be seen for two days, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 13 Washington-place, corner 5th av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and chambermaid; has the best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 97 East 16th-st., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed by a respectable young woman a situation to take care of children and do chamberwork; the best of City reference given. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young German girl. Can bring excellent recommendations. Call at No. 363 West 29th-st., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing very neatly, and can cut and fit children's dresses; is competent in either capacity. Has good City reference. No objections to the country. Apply on Friday and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived five years in one place and two in another; City reference given. Call at No. 96 6th-av., in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 East 16th-st., near 5th-av.

AS NURSE—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, by a most experienced girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; does plain sewing. Also, a girl as waitress and parlor maid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $6 to $7 each. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY a most experienced girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; does plain sewing. Also, a girl as waitress and parlor-maid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $6 to $7 each. Call at, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as seamstress; is a good cutter of ladies' and children's dresses; she is also a good shirt maker; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 118 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, with three years' reference from her last employer, wants a situation as waitress or would do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; understands her business perfectly; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen on Friday and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as waitress; would have no objection to assist in light chamberwork; can come well recommended from her last employer. Call or address for two days No. 90 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., back room in the basement.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as waitress in a private family; has lived over five years in her last place; no objections to the country for the Summer; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 56 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress; in the City preferred. Good City reference given. Address No. 195 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOman a situation as waitress. No objection to go into the country. Good reference given. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A competent young woman wants a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; one who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 West 21st-st.

A YOUNG LADY IS MOST DESIROUS TO obtain a situation in a confectionery store; she writes a nice hand and would be the right kind of a person for any one that needs her, being strictly honest and straightforward. Would soon learn her business, so anxious is she to get the above situation. Good references. Address L., No. 921 Broadway corner 21st-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes to take in washing for her own house from a private family, either by the piece or dozen. The best of City reference given for upwards of four years as to being a first-class laundress in all kinds of muslins and fine fluting. Call at No. 100 West 28th-st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES to go out by the day as seamstress; understands all kinds of plain sewing. Call at No. 18 East 6th-st., first floor, back room.

ALL FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING houses, in City or country, can find the best selection of female help of all nations, viz., French, German, Scotch, English, and Irish girls, at MORRIS COHNERT'S Employment Institute, No. 405 Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.

A. WESLEY'S FIRST-CLASS FEMALE Servants' Office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., is worthy of the confidence and patronage of all first class employers, especially up town and on the New-Haven and Harlem Railroads, as every effort is used to secure reliable, experienced and well-recommended Protestants and others. Mrs WESLEY in attendance. Wanted, to-day 12 smart Protestant girls, at highest wages, for special situations.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, late of the Bible House, have removed to Clinton Hall in 8th-st., five doors east of Broadway, where a large assortment of servants, German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be obtained. The French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a book-keeper who has been in the employ of one of the largest importing houses in the City for the last fourteen years. He would prefer a similar establishment where his services would be duly appreciated. A note addressed to HUNTER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, stating where and when an interview may be had, will be promptly responded to. A metal house preferred.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, 20 years old, a situation as clerk, etc.; has some experience in book-keeping; can write good and quick, and very smart at figures; has eight years' experience in business; salary no object; can give security and unexceptionable references. Address J. J. M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation in a hardware or grocery store, or any other respectable business, wholesale or retail; wages of no object till he is used to the business. Address A. MAPLESTONE, at Johnson's saloon, No. 270 Canal-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man wants a situation as coachman in a nice respectable family; he understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and has a wish to keep all in good order; would prefer the country, with a house, being a married man with wife and one child. Has the best of reference; is a good safe driver, and wishes to make himself agreeable and obliging. Address H. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman and groom in a private family; he perfectly understands his business, and can make himself generally useful; has first-class reference and will be found satisfactory in every respect. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a very industrious, trustworthy young man to take care of horses and drive, work in the garden or assist on a farm; will make him general useful; is a young man in whom every confidence can be placed and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant, as coachman, of long experience, with long and satisfactory City recommendations from first class families living in this City. Address J. M., at Mr. Lowden's saddlery store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands the occupation, and can make himself generally useful; has first-class reference. The advertiser will be found satisfactory in every respect. Address A. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a man of first-rate qualities; perfectly understands his business, and can be highly recommended. Address P. H., at No. 195 9th-st., in the livery stable.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a colored man as coachman; can procure good City reference. Address Tattersalls, 39th-st., corner 6th av.; Bazely's, corner 37th st. and Broadway; or Coxhead, corner 39th-st. and Broadway, harness makers.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation as coachman, in the City or country; he has the best of reference from his last place. Address T. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and plain gardener by a single young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is a good careful driver; is very agreeable and willing to make himself useful to his employer. Any gentleman in want of such a man would do well to give him a call. Address S. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single young man who perfectly understands his business in every respect; is a good, careful driver, and is perfectly temperate; has the best of City reference from his last and former employers. Address J. L. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, in City or country, by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business; is a good groom and a careful driver; would make himself generally useful, and is a good milker; can produce the best reference. Address M. Y., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver, and understands the care and treatment of horses well. The highest testimonials as to capacity, honesty, sobriety and industry from his last employers who can be seen in town. Address P. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman and groom, by respectable Protestant man; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN—COOK.—WANTED, SITUAtions by a Protestant man and his wife; the man as coachman and gardener, he fully understands the cultivation of grape and is a good farmer; his wife as cook or laundress. Any gentleman requiring such may address for two days, J. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office. The best of reference given either personally or by handwriting.

AS DRIVER, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man just landed wants a situation in the country to care horses and cows or to work on a farm and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; is strong and healthy, and not afraid of hard work; is a good groom and can drive if required. Can be seen on Friday and Saturday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th st., up stairs. Can be well recommended.

AS GROOM.—AN ENGLISHMAN JUST ARRIVed wishes employment in a private family; is willing to wait at table and work in the garden if required, and to go to any part of the country. Wages $12 per month. Apply to Mr. WHITFIELD, St. Paul's Mission Office, No. 31 Vesey-st.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom or coachman, by a single man who is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses both in Europe and America; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City references. A note addressed to M. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS ASSISTANT GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, as an assistant gardener; can give the best of references. To be seen for two days, at A. SMITH'S seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a respectable man, who has lived in some of the best families in the City, and is living at his present place No. 18 Washington-square. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged, or a note addressed to THOMAS will be attended to.

A SWISS, WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, WISHes a place in a respectable family, American or foreign. Can refer to the family with which he last lived. Address B., at M. Blanquier's, tailor, No. 6 Amity-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WRAPPER WRITER.—A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged for the last three years as wrapper writer in one of the leading papers, would like to get a situation in that line, or a clerk in some law office as copyist; understands the serving of law papers; the best of references given. Address L. M., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

AS WRAPPER-WRITER.—WANTED, BY A young man, a situation in some respectable publishing house as wrapper-writer. First-rate reference can be given. Will be disengaged in a short time. Address L. J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young man who speaks German and English fluently, in some wholesale house, or at some out-door business; is willing to make himself useful in any capacity that is respectable; best of City references given. Address J. R., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MAN 21 YEARS OF AGE WANTS a situation in a small private family; is willing to go in the country, or to travel with a gentleman. Apply by letter to A. MAPLESTONE, Johnson's saloon, No. 270 Canal-st.

TO INVALIDS, PHYSICIANS, &c.—A RESpectable man, who has studied for medicine, wishes to obtain a situation to attend on an invalid; he would have no objection to travel; or would act as assistant to a physician; the highest medical, as well as City references will be given. Address M. P., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A YOUNG GERMAN gardener, who comes well recommended and is sober and willing to make himself generally useful. Address, stating wages, WILLIAM HENRY, Box No. 12 Post-office, Belleville, N. J.

WRITERS.—YOUNG MEN (GOOD WRITERS) to direct circulars wanted. Address A., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH $10 Stencil tools, so arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for my circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genessee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.

The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. McNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. SHULER, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhea of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. WHITE read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœa, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles.

When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

No Water genuine unless procured from

H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.

HAMMOND ON SEXUAL DISEASES.

JUST PUBLISHED FOR POPULAR USE.

See Testimonials, from the medical, literary, and religious Press, in the Book. This work also treats fully on SEMINAL DISEASES. Price $1, postage free.

HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, Publishers,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., New-York.

N. B.—Those who prefer, can procure single copies of the above Work from the Author, at his consulting rooms, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 6 till 9 in the evening.

"ELECTRICITY TAKES EFFECT IN such a vast number of disorders that it bids fairer to cure every disease incident to the human body than anything else in the world. * * While thousands have received unspeakable good, I have not known one man, woman or child, who has ever been injured thereby, so that when I hear any talk of the danger of being electrified, I cannot but impute it to a great want of sense or honesty. * * Upon the whole, one may pronounce it the desideratum—the general and rarely-failing remedy.'—JOHN WESLEY.

The above testimony, from one whose acknowledged wisdom and piety are known and read of all men, is daily confirmed by Dr PHELPS, Electrician, No. 66 West 13th-st., whose infallible mode of detecting and curing a great variety of supposable incurable diseases, is commended to the afflicted of all ages and sexes.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, so well known to the victims of delicate diseases as the most successful practitioner in New-York, in the treatment of this complaint, is still to be found at the old office, which he has occupied for the last 28 years. He can safely promise to all who need medical attendance a permanent cure, no matter of how long standing the case may be. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 28 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that Richard is himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of the effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see none only the Doctor himself. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing. [illegible], which treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

THE EYE AND EAR. JOHANNES JONES, M. D., No. 137 4th-av., New-York, a graduate of the *old and new school Medical Colleges*, has had the advantages of the *Eye and Ear Institutions of America and Europe*, is the *only scientific* Oculist and Aurist now practicing. His diplomas and documents hang in his office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry B. Herts, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
ROYAL WILTON, MEDALLION, VELVET and BRUSSELS CARPETS.
On FRIDAY May 18, at 10½ o'clock,
At the Salesrooms, No 5½ Pine-st.,

Comprising the whole of the furniture of a four-story house, removed for convenience of sale, from West 19th-st., consisting, in part, of rosewood and mahogany suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, etagers rosewood and mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, centre tables, royal Wilton, medallion velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, solid carved rosewood bedsteads, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, mahogany and rosewood lounges, enameled cottage suites, extension dining-table, fine Dresden china vases and mantel ornaments, lace and brocatelle window curtains, gas chandeliers and brackets, fine feather beds, curled hair mattresses, paillasses, elegant silver-plated ware, together with large assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at sale.

W. B. Westcott & Co., Auctioneers.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (Friday, at 10½ o'clock, of the entire elegant parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture, oil paintings, Italian bronzes, marble statuary, silver ware, rich China, &c., at the elegant private residence No. 152 21st-st., west of 7th-av., the whole of which is for positive and peremptory sale, comprising a very large and beautiful collection of superb rosewood furniture and valuable works of art, worthy the special attention of housekeepers and connoisseurs. Terms of sale, cash—goods to be removed immediately after the sale. Parlor furniture includes two superb solid rosewood suites of furniture, comprising 16 pieces, in crimson and maroon brocade, with slip covers, elegant Turkish and arm chairs, four superb mantle and pier mirrors, with base tables and cornices, silk and lace curtains, English carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, rosewood library bookcase, statuary and mosaic centre, sofa and pier tables, lady's French escritoire, magnificent rosewood etegere, with plate mirrors, rosewood 7 octave piano forte, made by Fischer, velvet rugs, rich marble vases, Italian bronzes, marble groups of figures, among which are Byron, Sir Walter Scott, Burns, the Peasants, Venus, Cupid, the Amazon, the Dancing Girl, the Guardian Angel, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings and ornaments, in antique, lava, and basso relievo, rosewood dressing bureaus, superb rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, rosewood wardrobe, mirror doors, tête-à-têtes, bronze clocks, divans, cottage chairs, inlaid with pearl, with a beautiful assortment of rosewood, oak and mahogany chamber furniture of every description, extension tables, rich silver ware, castors, urns, spoons, forks, dining and tea service, French China sets, &c., ruby and cut-glass with dining-room furniture, oak marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, oil-cloths, marble hall-stand, stair carpets, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, May 24, at No 43 East 23d-st., the costly and elegant furniture in said house, consisting of richly carved rosewood sofas, arm and side chairs and centre tables, rosewood French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and wardrobe, rosewood writing desk, black walnut etageres, chairs in velvet, sideboard, extension dining table and bookcases, one large, four smaller, very elaborately carved; black walnut French bedstead, black-walnut library table, chairs and writing desk, antique and richly carved; oak chairs in leather, buffet, centre table, &c.; oak bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and chairs, Italian, walnut sofas, etageres, arm and side chairs, centre tables, &c., handsomely carved; cottage furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, carpets, green cloth, green reps and crimson reps, window curtains, oval mirrors, bronze French clock, valuable paintings, among which are a "Marine French Coast View" by Meadow, "Night Storm on the Prairie" by Krummer, "Roman Peasant Girl," "Madonna and Child," after Raphael, &c.; a series of casts of magnificent Bas-Relief by Thornwaldsen in Royal Museum at Copenhagen, including "The Evangelist," "Dance of the Muses," "Distribution of the Loves," "The Seasons," &c., Statuettes, Venus de Milo, Mercury, &c. Glass ware, crockery, &c., and an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property on Barclay, 39th and 52d sts., to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Barclay-st.—Valuable household property, No. 71.
Thirty-ninth-st.—1 lot north side, 100 feet east of 3d-av.
Fifty-second st.—4 lots south side, 300 feet west of 10th-av.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

Stevens & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At the residence of David Dudley, Esq., No. 145 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.,
THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ clock.

Grand action piano forte, full 7¼-octave, rosewood suites of drawing-room furniture, covered with blue and gold satin, elegant etageres, plate-glass doors and back, bookcase and lady's escritoire rosewood consoles, tables de nuit, corner stands, real bronzes, Parian figures, English Brussels carpets, mosaic rugs, lace curtains, shades, cornices, &c.; rosewood centre tables, dining extension table and buffet, English cut and engraved glass ware, table and tea spoons, knives, forks, silver tea sets, dinner set of 200 pieces, elegant china tea set, carpets, clock. Chambers—Rosewood bedsteads bureau, washstand, commode, wardrobe, centre table, carpets in every room, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, &c., hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, pillows, sofas, chairs, oil-paintings; also all the basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive, rain or shine. STEVENS & CO., office No. 170 Broadway.

James Cole, Auctioneer.
BERGEN ESTATE SALE CONTINUED.—700 LOTS, VIIIth WARD, BROOKLYN.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Executors of the late John S. Bergen, deceased, the balance of the estate, comprising 700 lots on 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and on 41st, 42d, 43d and 44th sts. Also, the valuable water-front of about 1,000 feet. This is some of the choicest and most beautiful in the City, on high grades, commanding view, on a car-route. The 4th-av. is 155 feet wide and now grading; also the 5th av. now grading. 60 per cent. on bond and mortgage. For maps &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, viz.: rosewood parlor suites, rosewood piano forte, bookcases, bureaus, solid oak and enameled chamber suites, centre, pier and extension dining tables, gas chandeliers, oil-paintings, Brussels, 3 ply and velvet carpets, rugs, stair carpets, French and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, pier and oval mirrors, wardrobes, curtains, china, crockery and glassware—the whole to be peremptorily sold, and invites the attention of the trade and others.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE WALL-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreling, Thomas M. Beare, and Liv. Livingston, Commissioners in Partition, the valuable premises No. 19 Wall-st., south side, between Broad and New sts., with free use and right of gangway on the westerly side; lot about 21x62 feet. For maps and full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers.
SATURDAY, MAY 19, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at salesroom, No 35 Nassau-st., large sale second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, carpets, oil-cloths, beds, bedding, parlor furniture, paintings, engravings, mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, bookcases, secretaries, dining-room furniture, china, crockery, glassware, &c., stools, pianos, refrigerators, meat-safes, &c. Also, a large lot of kitchen ware.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine bay saddle-horse, about 15 hands high, six years old next month, (June,) stylish, easy and pleasant under the saddle, free from all tricks and warranted sound: a rare opportunity for a gentleman to get a good saddle horse.

Lockwood & Bros., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LOCKWOOD & BROS., No. 45 Murray-st., sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, foreign and domestic dry-goods, in lots suited to the retail trade. TO MORROW, (Saturday,) May 19, at 11 o'clock, 800 cases straw goods, bonnets, hats, and flats; also, flowers. The Trade is especially invited.

P. H. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.
GRAND LOT OF PLANTS FROM THE florist and nursery of Mr. Mead, Broadway, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, the choicest lot offered this season, taken from the ground last evening. They must be sold.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
THE FINE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS of the late WILLIAM E. BURTON, Esq., to be sold by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., by order of the Executors, on the EVENINGS of the 22d and 23d May, are now on exhibition at the Irving Gallery, No. 594 Broadway, with catalogues.

J. D. Holbrook, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, OF PLANTS, roses, trees, flowering shrubs, dahlias, verbenas, heliotropes, fuschias, grape-vines, honey-suckles, &c., at No. 182 Maiden-lane, at 12 o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER.
WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR.

The farmer, intending to purchase a Mower, will find it to his advantage to examine the Buckeye for 1860, which combines all those features which have given it its present reputation, that of THE BEST MOWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD, together with several important improvements added the present season. Descriptive circulars with testimonials forwarded by mail.

JOHN P. ADRIANCE,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt, New-York.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
To close a consignment, consisting of PLOWS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS, GARDEN BARROWS, CHURNS, ROAD SCRAPERS, FANNING MILLS, &c., &c.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PEAR TREES, &c.—A LARGE AND CHOICE collection of pear and other fruit trees and all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs, also a choice lot of standard dwarf and monthly roses and summer flowering plants in great variety, for sale at reasonable rates, by WM. C. WILSON, No. 43 West 13th-st.; nursery at Astoria, L. I.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND-HAND HIGH pressure engine, of from 30 to 75 horse-power, with boiler. Address JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Agent, Rensselaer Iron Works, Troy, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTOCK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st., New-York.

TO LET—At New-Rochelle, on the Sound—A furnished house, five acres in garden, lawns, &c., coach and other out-houses, all in complete order. Will be let for six months to a respectable party, low, the owner going to Europe.

ALSO,

A country seat in the immediate neighborhood of the above, for a term of years, house and out-houses, all new and in perfect order. Commanding view of the Sound and surrounding country.

TO TIN-SMITHS AND TIN TOY MANUFACTORIES.—To be sold at a bargain a full set of tools of a toy manufactory, consisting of several lever presses and drop presses, and sundry tools, together with a large stock of unfinished stock, worth several thousand dollars. Apply to S. M. WOOD & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

P. W. GALLAUDET HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 28th day of May, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 25, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, April 28, 1860.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The property and franchises of this Company are now in the hands of Isaac Seymour, Esq., of New-York, as a Receiver of the United States Court for the District of Wisconsin. Suits for the foreclosure of two or more of the mortgages made by the Company are now pending in that Court, and it is expected within a seasonable time the Road, &c., will be sold by order of the Court. An agreement to become purchasers at any sale thereof, and to organize a new Company, is now ready for signatures, and may be found at the office of the Committee of Bondholders, No. 29 William-st., New York, Room No. 4, and at the office of the Company in Milwaukee. The time limited within which the agreement may be signed expires August 1, 1860. All mortgage or other creditors of the Road are invited to sign the agreement, and thus share in the benefits of a purchase of the Road.

May 10, 1860.
JOHN WILKENSON,
WM. BIRT,
EDWARD WESTON,
L. H. MEYER,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN,
FRANCIS RANDALL,
F. P. JAMES,
ALLEN CAMPBELL,
N. A. COWDREY,
Committee of Bondholders.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, will be thankfully received.
R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
Duncan F. Curry, Secretary.

Office Receiver N. Y. & E. R. R. Co., May 15, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st March, 1860, will be paid at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, on and after May 26th, inst. Interest on Bonds for which extension coupons have been issued will be paid on presentation and delivery of the coupons, and interest on bonds for which extension coupons have not been issued, will be paid on presentation of the bonds for indorsement of payment, and the receipt of the person presenting them. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, May 15, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1860, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th May, and reopened on the 2d June.
W. R. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 8th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will be opened on the 9th day of June prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

Office of the Hudson River Railroad Co., No. 68 Warren-st., New-York, May 9, 1860.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
March 27, 1860. JOHN T KNOWLES, Receiver.

FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company are requested to surrender their certificates of stock at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., and receive new certificates, conforming to the act of the Legislature, reducing the capital of the Company.
D. D. WILLIAMSON, President.

Bank of the Republic, New-York, May 15, 1860.
JAMES T. SOUTTER, ESQ., HAVING IN consequence of ill health, resigned the office of President of this Bank, the Board this morning, by unanimous vote, elected G. B. LAMAR, Esq., President, and JAMES T. SOUTTER, Esq., Vice-President.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York, May 17, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

Pacific Bank, New-York, May 11, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—New-York, May 9, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits, payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Sec.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 68 Warren-st., New-York, May 15.—The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 2 P. M. on MONDAY, the 21st inst., till 10 A. M. on TUESDAY, June 12, the day after the annual election of Directors. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

American Bank Note Company, Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 17th May, 1860.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held the 2nd inst., the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz: Tracy R. Edson, Neziah Wright, Charles Toppan, Samuel H. Carpenter, Mosely I. Danforth, Edward J. Danforth, J. Dorsey Bald, Robert Draper and Francis W. Edmonds.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, Tracy R. Edson was unanimously elected President, Mosely I. Danforth, Vice-President, Neziah Wright, Treasurer, and William H. Whiting, Secretary.
WM. H. WHITING, Sec'y.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
OPEN TO PRINCESS BAY STATION.

Trains leave at 7:10 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., connecting with the 8 and 11 A. M., and 5 and 7 P. M. boats for New-York.

Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 8:50 A. M. and 4:50 and 6:50 P. M., connecting with the 8 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. boats for New-York—stopping at Garrettson's Lane, New-Dorp, Club House, Gifford's Lane, Eltingville, Annadale and Pryor's Road.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Leave Princess Bay at 8:10 A. M. and 5 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. boats for New-York.

Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 9:50 A. M. and 5:50 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. boats from New-York—stopping at all the above stations.

Parties wishing to arrange excursions for military companies, Sabbath schools, pic nics, &c., can do so by calling at the office, No. 2 Bowling green.
L. F. FRAZEE, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M. Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.; for White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt; for Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt; for Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, connecting with the New York Central Railroad. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:29 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.; White Plains, 5 and 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M.; Albany, 11 A. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. Marsh, Receiver.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. J. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, May 10, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, May 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, May 11, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, May 10, 11 A. M.
Saturday, May 12, 1 P. M.	Friday, May 11, 12 M.
Sunday, May 13, 8 A. M.	Sunday, May 13, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 15, 12 M.	Monday, May 14, 9½ A. M.
Wedn'y, May 16, 12½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 15, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, May 17, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, May 16, 4 P. M.
Friday, May 18, 3 P. M.	Friday, May 18, 6 A. M.
Saturday, May 19, 3 P. M.	Saturday, May 19, 6½ A. M.
Sunday, May 20, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, May 20, 3½ P. M.
Monday, May 21, 3½ P. M.	Monday, May 21, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, May 22, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7½ A. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—RUNNING in connection with the Housatonic Railroad, for passengers and freight. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave from Oliver-slip, E. R., DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 12 o'clock, noon. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY NIGHT, at 11 o'clock. Also, steamer BRIDGEPORT, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Peck-slip, E. R. The above are the only boats that have the contract with the Housatonic Railroad for freight or passengers. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent, office No. 105 Beekman-st.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 3, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all new improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M. College Point—7:55 A. M., 11:10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st., 2:40 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 10th-st. at 9:35; 1:15 P. M., 5 P. M.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDWell's, Verplank's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLE'S Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars see bills.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated company, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation; such Company to be known by the name or style of "The Central Park Fire Insurance Company," and to be located in the City of New-York.

New-York, April 18, 1860.
A. MICHELBACHER,
MOSES B. MACLAY,
S. FREEDMAN,
S. KNIGHT,
B. MAYER,
S. HOUSMAN,
P. W. FRANK,
HENRY COHN,
L. LITHAUER,
L. SCHULMAN,
J. ROSENTHAL,
WILLIAM HELLER,
H. WALDSTEIN,
JULIUS BIEN,
JACOB WALDHEIMER,
A. GOTTGETREA,
J. GOLDSMITH,
M. WALLACH,
H. MONHEIMER,
A. LIMBURGER,
L. HEIDENHEIMER,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
G. M. LEVENTRITT,
H. BERNHEIMER,
B. F. SALOMON,
J. STETTHEIMER,
H. B. CLAFLIN,
MYER STERN,
PH. FRANKENHEIMER,
MAYER SCHUTZ,
N. K. ROSENFELD,
J. ROTHAN,
J. STADECKER,
MARX SCHUTZ,
S. ROSSENHEIM,
H. GROSSMAYER,
WM. GOODKIND,
P. H. TUSCA,
H. HYMAN,
J. WOLF,
J. ROSENBERG,
S. STRAHLHEIM.

Messrs. A. MICHELBACHER, A. B. MACLAY and H. BARNHEIMER are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions, and the Subscription Book is open at the office of Mr. A. MICHELBACHER, 196 Fulton-st.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, March 2, 1860.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPERTY for unpaid taxes and regular rents of Croton water. Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for the unpaid taxes on real estate for the year 1855, and the unpaid regular rents of Croton water for the water year commencing May 1, 1854, and ending April 30, 1855, added to the tax of 1855, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the fourth day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the taxes and regular rents unpaid and the property to be sold, is published in the *Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., May 19	Wed., June 6
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed., July 4
ILLINOIS	Sat., June 30	Wed., July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed., Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed., Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed., Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st cabin $120 and $100; 2d cabin $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
A. N. CHRYSTIE, Agent, 27 Rue Richelieu, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
CANADA, Capt a Lng.
AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Millar, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, May 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston, Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, June 20.
Berths not secured till paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. Comstock,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $130.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 18 Faubourg Montmartre.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf and Jersey City and the Asia, from 8 to 9½ o'clock, A. M., to convey passengers and luggage on board. In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail June 6. E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, JOHN A. POST Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., on THURSDAY, May 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates.

Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and 335 Broadway.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMER OF MAY 19—FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—U. S. M. steamship ILLINOIS, Captain S. P. GRIFFEN, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, precisely at 2 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY next, May 19, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France. D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PROPOSALS.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1862. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 413 BROOME-STREET, CORNER OF ELM. New-York, May 12, 1860. Proposals will be received at this office until the 20th inst. for cleaning tenement-houses and slaughter-houses in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, that may by the Board of Police be deemed prejudicial to the public health.

The person or persons offering proposals must agree to furnish all implements for cleaning, and have a sufficient body of cleaners to finish each house ordered to be cleaned in one day, between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M., and rely upon the 52d and 53d sections of the Police act for payment.

By order of the Board.
GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON,
Executors.
f9-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, weigher, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counsellor-at-law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.
RODERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST,
Mh30-law6mF* Administratrix of said deceased.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The business heretofore carried on by the subscribers as dealers in wood and charcoal, on the 11th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., under the name and firm of D. S. HALSTEAD & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to DANIEL D. SMITH, who alone is authorized to receipt for the same, and to whom all bills for payment must be presented.
D. S. HALSTEAD.
DANIEL D. SMITH.
In the presence of Theodore Martine.
New-York, May 1, 1860.

The subscriber will continue the business of Wood, Charcoal and Kindling Wood on same premises on as favorable terms as can be had in the City.
New-York, May 1, 1860. DANIEL D. SMITH.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF P. R. SMITH & CO., doing business at No. 15 Wall-st., is dissolved, Mr. SMITH having retired. The business will be continued by the subscriber, a member of the late firm, and he alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
New-York, May 17, 1860. JOHN W. REED.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
FRIDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY MORNING.
MISS PATTI
MADAME GAZZANIGA,
And all the artists will appear.
WITHOUT EXCEPTION.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
DON GIOVANNI.
GRAND COMBINED FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

In announcing the definite and unalterable close of the season of 1859-'60, after which the artists will not appear any more until next September, the Directors beg to state that, in conformity with the custom they have adopted for the last three years at the close of the season,

EVERY PURCHASER OF A RESERVED SEAT for Friday evening's performance of Lucretia Borgia (with Madame Gazzaniga) will receive

A GRATUITOUS TICKET FOR THE MATINEE, when the season will terminate with the

GALA PERFORMANCE OF DON GIOVANNI, with its magnificent cast, including

MISS PATTI AND MME. GAZZANIGA, both of whom will appear for the last time, Mme. Gazzaniga having engaged her passage in the steamer *Europa*.

FRIDAY EVENING—LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Positively last night and benefit of
MME. GAZZANIGA.
Donizetti's Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
with Mad. Gazzaniga in her great role of Lucrezia.
On SATURDAY—Close of the season
GRAND COMBINED FAREWELL MATINEE.
Joint appearance and farewell of
Miss PATTI and Mad. GAZZANIGA.
The whole of Mozart's immortal opera of
DON GIOVANNI,
with its magnificent and great cast.
Admission to the Matinee alone $1. No reserved seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SATURDAY, MAY 19,
HILLER'S NEW ORATORIO "SAUL,"
Produced for the first time in America, by the German Liederkranz Society, under the direction of Mr. AGR. PAUR.

The Solo parts sung by Madame Zimmermann and Messrs. Stigelli, Phil. Mayer, Chas. Steinway, Fr. Steins and Gilsa.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents; Gallery 25 cents. Tickets, and books of the words, to be had at the Music Stores of C. Breusing, Sharfenberg & Luis, Schuberth & Co., and C. Prox, and at the door. E. STEIGER, Secretary.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Stage Manager	JAMES SIMMONDS.
Musical Director	THOMAS BAKER.
Scenic Artist	W. HAYES.

SUMMER SEASON
FRIDAY, May 18.
COMEDIETTA AND BURLESQUE.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
AND
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
supported by
A TALENTED COMIC COMPANY.
The performance will commence with the admired Comedietta, entitled
AN AFFAIR OF HONOR,
Or,
A DUEL IN DRUGS,
in which
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
Mr. JAMES SIMMONDS,
Mr. WALL,
Miss HETTY WARREN
and
Miss IONE BURKE,
will appear.
To be followed by Planche's sparkling Burlesque of
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE;
Or,
THE ISLAND OF TRANQUIL DELIGHTS,
with new Scenery by Mr. Hayes, and an
ORIGINAL OVERTURE,
composed expressly by Mr. Thomas Baker.
The highly gifted Comic Actress,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
AS
DON LEANDER.
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
AS
THE INFANT FURIBOND.
supported by
Miss CORNELIA JEFFERSON,
Mrs. CHANFRAU,
AND A TALENTED COMPANY.
Doors open at 7½, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.
Box Office open from 8 till 5 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE
Change of time in commencing during the rest of the Season.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS.
TO NIGHT,
AND
EVERY NIGHT
TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
The new and original Comic Drama, called the
OVERLAND ROUTE,
By Tom Taylor.

Scenery by J. H. Isherwood and S. L. Culbert; Music by Messrs. Stoepel and Noll; Mechanical Department Mr. Van Hatten; Appointments, Mr. Timoney; Costumes, Messrs. Flannery and Benschoten.

Tom Dexter, an adventurer	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Solomon Frazer, K. C. B., ex-resident at several Courts	Mr. Blake
Major McTurk	Mr. Brougham
Mr. Lovibond, a Singapore merchant	Mr. Walcot
Mr. Colepepper, Commissioner of the Budgerypore District	Mr. Dyott
Capt. Clavering, of the Commander-in Chief's Staff	Mr. Floyd
Moleskin, a detective	Mr. Sloan
Capt. Smart, of the P and O. steamer Simoom	Mr. Levere
Limpet, Sir Solomon's man	Mr Young
Mr. Hardiety, first officer of the Simoom	Mr. Bernard
Tottle, head steward	Mr. Baker
Stewards, mates, lascars, passengers, &c., &c.	
Mrs. Seabright	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs Lovibond	Miss Mary Gannon
Miss Colepepper	Mrs. Sloan
Mrs. Rabbits	Miss Young
Mrs Grimwood	Miss Tree
First Ayah	Miss Carman
Second Ayah	Miss Pine
Female passengers, &c., &c.	

The events of the drama are supposed to transpire in the year 1858, during the passage of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw-steamship Simoom up the Red Sea, with passengers for Suez on the Overland Route from India to England.

Synopsis of Scenery.
ACT I.
THE SALOON OF THE SIMOOM.
UNDER THE POOP DECK.
ACT II.
THE POOP-DECK OF THE SIMOOM.
Towards Evening.
A TROPICAL SUNSET SKY.
Evening in the Red Sea.
ACT III.
CORAL REEF IN THE RED SEA.
Sunrise.
STRIKING TABLEAU AND FINALE.
OBSERVE!!!
In consequence of the nightly overflows to witness
THIS GREAT SUCCESS,
to prevent disappointment in obtaining seats, they may be secured at the Box-office
TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Notice.—With the exception of the Press, the Free List is entirely suspended.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
From Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 18.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
BLUE BEARD.
WILLIAM HANLON'S GREAT FEATS,
In conjunction with his talented Brothers.
All the great features of the Circus repeated.
ALLA ZOYARA, JAMES ROBINSON,
And the rest of the Troupe.

On MONDAY will be produced a magnificent Juvenile Pageant, in which a troupe of infants will sustain the principal characters and appear in a grand masquerade.

Matinees—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
JAPANESE COINS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, the LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, adds up columns of figures at a glance.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
An animal that laughs, but cannot speak.
IS IT MAN, or IS IT MONKEY?
Also a MILLION OF OTHER CURIOSITIES, including the LEARNED SEAL, BABY ANACONDAS, SEBEPENY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURES OF A. W. HICKS, JACKALOW, JOHN BROWN, and many others.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
IN THE EVENING, AT 7¾ O'CLOCK,
DION BOURCICAULT'S very beautiful Fairy piece of
DOT; Or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
Mr. C. W. CLARKE and Miss EMILY MESTAYER, with new scenery, music and illuminated tableaux.
Mlle. DELMONTE, the FORTUNE-TELLER.
Admittance to everything 25 cents; Parquet, 15 cents extra. Children under ten years, 15 cents; and to the Parquet 10 cents extra.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole proprietors, Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 18, 1860.
The performances will commence with
THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
To be succeeded by
THE BRONZE DONKEY.
Concluding with GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.

TEMPLE OF MAGIC,
No. 444 Broadway,
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
At 8 o'clock.
Grand Fashionable Matinées, at 2½ o'clock,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Crowded and delighted audiences nightly witness the incomprehensible and astounding wonders of the world-renowned English Wizard, Ventriloquist and Improvisatore,
JACOBS,
and the irresistable comicalities of
Mr. GOBLIN SPRIGHTLY.

Admission	25 cents.
Reserved seats	50 cents.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB,
THE SMALLEST MAN ALIVE,
AT LIBRARY HALL, NEWARK,
Will positively close MONDAY, May 21.
The little General appears at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 22 and 23.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
THIS EVENING
The performance will conclude with one of
GEO. CHRISTY'S POPULAR FARCES,
New Ballads, Specialities, Burlesques, &c.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

THIS EVENING, at 8 P. M.,
At DODWORTH'S ROOMS, No. 806 Broadway,
MR. SIDDONS'
POPULAR READINGS.
Admission 50 cents.

PAGE'S VENUS.
The Celebrated picture of
VENUS
GUIDING ÆNEAS AND THE TROJANS TO THE LATIN SHORE,
Is now on exhibition at the
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Admission, 25 cents.

PALACE GARDEN.—THE GREAT HAMSUJER, Royal Wizard. Last two days. AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Mad. Salvinani, Italian Pianist, and Sig. Leopold, the brilliant violinist, will assist. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
MAX MARETZEK—ITALIAN OPERA.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
FRIDAY, May 18.
Madame INEZ
FABBRI,
For the second time as Abigail, and second appearance of the new Basso, Signor MIRANDOLA, as Zaccaria, in Verdi's master work of
NABUCHADNEZZAR,
King of Babylon.

Madame Fabbri	as	Abigail
Madame Von Berkel	as	Fenena
Signor Quinto	as	Ismaele
Signor Ardavani	as	Nabucco
Signor Mirandola	as	Zaccaria

Conductor—Reichard Mulder.
Doors open at 7¼; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
To parquette and dress circle, $1; family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, extra 50 cents; orchestra stalls, $2; private boxes for eight persons $15.
Tickets for sale at the box-office of the Winter Garden, and at Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway.
SATURDAY, May 19,
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.

WINTER GARDEN.—SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860. French performance for the Benefit of Mme. LAURETTI. The master piece of Octave Feuillet, LA CRISE, comedy-drama in four acts. Henriette and Charlotte Vaudeville, with Mme. Lauretti, will play three different characters. For particulars see handbills.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.
No. 707 BROADWAY, first block below the New-York Hotel.
ON EXHIBITION,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,
And other elegant pieces of statuary, by the celebrated sculptor, Chevelier Pettrich, of Rome, pupil of the world-renowned Thorwaldsen.

Messrs. GURNEY & SON, by the solicitation of lovers of Fine Arts, have secured, at great expense, the above work of Art, and having fitted up one of the studios in their establishment, apart from the Photographic Exhibition Gallery, are confident that a visit to the same will be well repaid.

Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

N. B.—The PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION GALLERY is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.
New Pavilion, corner 13th-st. and 4th-av.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
P. T. BARNUM and J. M. NIXON,
Proprietors and Managers.
GREATEST NOVELTY IN AMERICA!
"OLD ADAMS" has succeeded in taming and training his
150 WILD ANIMALS,
captured by him in the Far West, including his PERFORMING BEARS, among which are Singing and Dancing Grizzly Bears, &c.
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION,
weighing 800 pounds. He requires 20 barrels of sea water and eats 60 pounds of fish each day.
ADAMS lectures on COL. FREMONT (the Grizzly Bear) Monday; on SAMSON, Tuesday, &c.
THE ANIMALS ARE FED DAILY AT 4 O'CLOCK.
The Menagerie is open from 10 A. M. till 10 o'clock at night. ADAMS performs the Bears at intervals during the day and evening, and especially at 11 o'clock A. M., the 3 and 8 o'clock P. M.
Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL.
GRAND FLORAL FESTIVAL AND FAIR
By the ladies of New York for the enlargement of
ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.
Will commence on MONDAY, May 21. During the Fair a grand display of Fireworks will be given by the Messrs. Edge, of Jersey City.
The Cecelian Band have kindly offered their services, and will occupy the orchestra.
Admission 25 cents.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 386 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Thirty-fifth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, never before exhibited, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway.
Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.

We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory, recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our

NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.

In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO-FORTE our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have cheerfully testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

We are now offering a full assortment of piano-fortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:
Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co.
Prokaw, Butler & Co.
Haslehurst & Smith.
Thomas Owen & Son.
Merrick & Bull.
E. D. Morgan & Co.
Colgate & Co.
J. H. Ransom & Co.
Betts, Nichols & Co.
Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.
Joseph Foulkes' Sons.
Ivison & Phinney.
And others.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.

It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.

For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce st., New-York.

LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 636 BROADWAY,—who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale over strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone, and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max Maretzek, Wm. G. Dietrich, John N. Pattison, Gus. Stoeckel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K. Bassford.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music-books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano-forte, warranted in every respect, will be sold at a great bargain; or a second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

THE DRIGGS PIANO-FORTES.—THE Driggs Piano Company have the exclusive right to manufacture these very superior toned instruments, a fine assortment of which are for sale at the Company's Wareroom, No. 467 Broome-st., New-York.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130. Call and see them.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A PARLOR grand piano for $150—cost $500—nearly as good as new. Inquire at No. 452 Broome-st.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES, or the Violin Piano, for sale at the music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

AS ORGANIST.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation as organist in this City or Brooklyn; compensation no object. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

JUDSON & MUNGER HAVE REMOVED from No. 722 to No 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre,) with Haimes Bros. Pianos to let.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON 17TH MAY, AT THE corner of 21st-st. and 3d-av., a black and tan terrier bitch; answers to the name of TOPSEY. Ears cut. The above reward will be paid on her return, at No. 140 East 23d-st.

LOST—ON MAY 16, IN OR NEAR BROADWAY, A gold engraved BRACELET. $5 reward will be paid on the return of the above to J. H. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

A. BARNARD, GOLD AND SILVER REFINER, assayer of metals, jewelers' sweepings and silver smiths' stonings; old gold and silver, specie, and foreign coins bought; diamonds, pearls, and precious stones purchased. Office No. 36½ Chatham-st., work No. 184 Laurens st.

THE JAPANESE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Reception of the Embassy by the President.

SPEECH OF THE LEADING AMBASSADOR.

Response of President Buchanan.

The Scene and its Surroundings.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 17.

The delegation of the New-York Common Council, Messrs. Shaw, Lent, Van Tine, Hall, Starr, and Van Vorst, were present at the President's reception of the Japanese, and subsequently called upon the President. This evening, by the kindness of Capt. Dupont, they had an interview with the Chief Ambassadors—Simme-Bujen-no-Kami, Murragae-Wage-no-Kami, Ogurre-Bunjo-no-Kami, and the officers of their household. Councilman Shaw extended to them the hospitalities of the City of New-York, and desired to know when they would avail themselves of the invitation. Simme-Bugen-no-Kami replied on behalf of the Embassy, they were pleased at the invitation. The principal object of their mission was to visit Washington, and their chief business was the ratification of the Treaty. They would make the longest visit at New-York, where there was so much to see. After the completion of their official business they would fix the time for reaching New-York.

A general exchange of cards followed shaking of hands. After which the delegation left.

Capt. Dupont states that the Japanese will remain in Washington seven days, visiting the Smithsonian Institute, the Departments and Congress, and receiving visits from members of Congress and the people. They will stop three days in Philadelphia, reaching New-York in ten days. The New-York Committee propose to receive them at Amboy, and to escort them to the Metropolitan Hotel with a military and civic procession. Captains Dupont, Lee and Porter will accompany them. Only the principal officials go.

A portion of the Japanese speech to the President was suppressed by the interpreter to-day, by order of the chief Minister, as he deemed it of a nature too private to be delivered before a public audience. The Embassy paid formal visits, to-day, to each member of the Cabinet, and to Lord Lyons. O., Jr.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 17.

The Japanese Embassy, attended by their officers and the Naval Commission, left Willard's Hotel at about 11½ o'clock this morning, on their way to the President's house. They rode in open carriages. Twenty-five uniformed policemen were in front, and the same number in the rear, while the marines and ordnance men marched on each side of the vehicles to the music of the Marine Band.

The chief Prince was arrayed in a rich brocade purple silk sack, with ample overhanging sleeves, and flowing trowsers of the same color. The other two dignitaries were in green of similar texture and fashion. They wore caps like inverted ladies' capes, fastened on the crown of the head by strings passing under the chin. They carried pikes, halberds and emblems of their rank. The inferior officers wore small hats, consisting of a round band, with triangular crowns, also tied to the head by strings under the chin.

The prominent points were occupied by eager spectators, and the streets were crowded, multitudes following to the President's house.

Meanwhile in the East Room had assembled a brilliant company, among whom were the New-York Municipal Committee, who came hither to invite the Japanese to visit that city.

Contrary to the programme and expectation there was a large attendance of ladies, who accompanied the members of Congress and others holding prominent public positions.

The Naval Officers formed in line in the East Room. Prominent among them was Capt. Tatnall. The Army Officers formed another line, Lieut.-Gen. Scott, with his staff, being prominent.

Between these lines was an open space about twenty-five feet wide, to be the scene of the grand presentation.

The interest was intense, and the usual stir characterized the preliminary proceedings.

The folding doors were opened at noon, when the President of the United States entered, accompanied by the Cabinet Officers. They took position on the east side, facing to the west.

Secretary Cass retired to the ante-room and returned with the Japanese Commissioners and their attendants, who made several profound bows as they approached the President and the Cabinet.

Then one of the Japanese opened a series of paper boxes, one within another, and produced several letters which were handed to the President and by him to Gen. Cass.

The principal Japanese then addressed the President as follows:

"His Majesty, the Tycoon, has commanded us that we respectfully express to his Majesty, the President of the United States, in his name as follows:

Desiring to establish on a firm and lasting foundation the relations of peace and commerce so happily existing between the two countries;

That lately the Plenipotentiaries of both countries have negotiated and concluded a treaty;

Now he has ordered us to exchange the ratification of the treaty in your principal City of Washington.

Henceforth he hopes that the friendly relation shall be held more and more lasting, and will be very happy to have your friendly feeling.

That you have brought us to the United States, and will send us back to Japan in your man-of-war."

Having delivered their message, they retired, bowing to the President and Cabinet repeatedly in leaving their presence. They soon, however, returned, bowing profoundly as before, when the President addressed them as follows, Mr. Portman interpreting to the Japanese interpreter, and the latter communicating with the principal Envoy:

"I give you a cordial welcome as representatives of his Imperial Majesty, the Tycoon of Japan, to the American Government. We are all much gratified that the first Embassy which your great Empire has ever accredited to any foreign Power, has been sent to the United States. I trust that this will be the harbinger of perpetual peace and friendship between the two countries. The treaty of commerce, whose ratification you are about to exchange with the Secretary of State, cannot fail to be productive of benefits and blessings to the people both of Japan and the United States. I can say for myself and promise for my successors that it shall be carried into execution in a faithful and friendly spirit, so as to secure to both countries all the advantages they may justly expect from the happy auspices under which it has been negotiated and ratified. I rejoice that you are pleased with the kind treatment which you have received on board of our vessels of war, whilst on your passage to this country. You shall be sent back in the same manner, to your native land, under the protection of the American flag. Meanwhile, during your residence amongst us, which I hope may be prolonged so as to enable you to visit the different portions of our country, we shall be happy to extend to you all the hospitality and kindness eminently due to the great and friendly Sovereign whom you so worthily represent."

The President handed them a copy of his address, and then shook hands with them.

The subordinate Japanese officers were also brought in and introduced.

Capt. Dupont was conspicuous in this part of the ceremony.

The Cabinet officers were presented in the following order: Cobb, Floyd, Toucey, Thompson, Holt Black; and their relative official positions briefly explained.

Lieut.-Gen. Scott was next introduced, and they warmly greeted him, being evidently delighted with his fine commanding appearance, and in view of his public position.

Gen. Cass asked for Vice-President Breckinridge, to introduce him, but he was absent.

Speaker Pennington, as Speaker of the House, was then introduced to the distinguished visitors.

The Japanese again repeated their profound bows, when the impressive scene closed.

Gen. Cass privately said, referring to their ample trowsers, "That they would look better with hoops."

The crowd slowly dispersed.

The Japanese returned to their hotel in the same order in which they went to the President's House, evidently delighted with the imposing proceedings.

It should be in the above-stated that the Japanese did not present uniform appearance in their costume, which differed according to their respective ranks and positions.

Among other army officers present, were Lieut.-Gen. Scott, Gens. Totten, Jesup, Churchill and Johnson; Cols. Roberts, Thomas, Cook, Craige, Childs, Taylor; Maj. Ramsey; and of the Navy, Capts. Smith, Shubrick, Buchanan, Tatnall, and Col. Harris of the Marine Corps. They were in full dress and made a splendid appearance. A French naval officer was also in the distinguished throng. In addition to other gentlemen holding high public positions, were Minister Preston and Assistant Secretary of State Appleton.

The letter accrediting the Japanese Commissioners to the Government of the United States was unrolled from a large and magnificent scarlet satin envelope. When the Embassy first retired from the East Room it was for the purpose of bringing with them the Imperial or Principal Ambassador, who, according to their etiquette, could not be present at the delivery of the letter accrediting them. The demeanor of the Japanese was exceedingly grave and solemn. Their appearance contrasted strangely, but impressively, with that of the deeply interested spectators.

During the entire ceremony, whenever the eyes of a Japanese official were raised from the ground, they were directed to the President and to his countenance only. So rigidly was this practice observed, that it seemed that no one of the Japanese could have seen the countenances of those surrounding them, excepting those of the few distinguished gentlemen to whom they were introduced.

Some of the Japanese during the afternoon took an airing in carriages.

ABOUT THE STRANGERS.

THE VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF STATE—CEREMONIES AND EXCLUSIVENESS—WHAT THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION IS DOING—JAPANESE PECULIARITIES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 16.

To-day the Japanese Embassadors visited the Secretary of State at his office, and presented their credentials. To-morrow they visit the President and Diplomatic Corps, and after that they will be at liberty to receive municipal ovations.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee of the New-York Common Council arrived here this morning—Messrs. Shaw, Lent, Hall, Starr and Van Wart. Mr. Van Tine has been here several days. They had endeavored in vain for several hours to procure an interview with the Committee having charge of the Embassy, and were on the point of appealing to the Secretary of State, when your correspondent fortunately introduced them to Dr. McDonald, the Secretary of the Committee, who politely invited them to the Committee's parlor. Here they agreeably occupied a few moments examining a Sharpe's rifle of Japanese manufacture, with its wonderfully ingenious device for cocking at the moment of wadding. They also were shown a number of Japanese coins, which articles they examined until the arrival of Captains Dupont, Porter and Lee, who were severally introduced to the members of the Committee.

Councilman Shaw, having been deputed by his associates, then inquired of Capt. Dupont whether he (Capt. D.) was the proper person to whom communications to the Japanese should be addressed?

Capt. Dupont replied that he had been commissioned by the President to take charge of the Embassy during their stay in this country. They were a ceremonial people, and their ideas were in favor of being under the continued charge of the Government.

Councilman Shaw then tendered to the Japanese Embassy, through Capt. Dupont, the hospitalities of the City of New-York. He considered that this was the event of the age, and that New-York should fittingly exhibit her appreciation of it, in its bearings upon the Commercial Metropolis of the Western world. On behalf of New-York they desired to receive the Embassy with all due courtesy and with special care to conform to the wishes of the guests in every respect. In order to promote these objects they proposed to visit the Ambassadors, if possible or necessary, and come to some definite conclusion.

Capt. Dupont, on behalf of the Government, was happy to welcome the delegation, and to receive, on behalf of the Embassy, the invitation to visit New-York. Having just received the Government programme, he could inform them that to-day the Embassy could visit the Secretary of State, to-morrow the President and Diplomatic Corps, and after that they would be at liberty. He would take pleasure in fixing the date for introducing the New-York Common Council at the earliest possible moment, and inform them in season. All presentation to them was, however, out of the question until after they had seen the President, for that was their wish. He had only succeeded in procuring a brief interview for a delegation of Congress, on the representation that they were members of the General Government. They were exceedingly averse to communication with any but the Government officials until after their presentation.

Councilman Lent took the liberty of inquiring of Capt. Dupont what preparations the city authorities were expected to make with reference to the manner in which the reception should be conducted, and with regard to the continuation of his (Capt. D.'s) position while in New-York.

Capt. Dupont said that was a very interesting question. He felt bound to be with the Embassy, and to see that the fact of their being the guests of the Government would not be lost sight of. There would, of course, be no objection to the providing of accommodations, and the general provision of means for making the visit pleasant. He would, however, suggest to the Committee that perhaps the advisory counsel of Capts. Lee and Porter would be necessary to making the arrangement as pleasing to the guests, as those familiar with them could more readily advise upon such matters. He recognized this as the leading event of the age, and a high compliment to America, in consideration of the counter efforts of England and France, and hoped that all Committees would concur in endeavoring to conduct the receptions as agreeably to the Japanese ideas of propriety as possible. He would caution the Committee against subjecting the Embassy to too much physical endurance. They were princes, and unused to great exertion, and were likely to be overcome with assiduous attentions. He suggested that they were more interested in national defences and machinery than most anything else, and hardly ready to take in our elemosynary institutions. He would advise that they be not taken through the prisons and hospitals, for fear of giving them wrong impressions. They had with them a corps of engineers and artists, who could in many cases take the place of the Ambassadors in examining public works, &c., and thus save their superiors much time. His experience proved that they were not a feasting people. They had been much misrepresented in this respect, as they were fearful of being led to eat so much as to affect their health. He would also suggest that all communications be made in the briefest possible style, on account of the difficulty of translating from English into Dutch, and from Dutch into Japanese. He had no doubt that they would be delighted and astonished with their visit to New-York.

The New-Yorkers then retired with the assurance that they would be informed at the earliest possible moment of the time when the Embassy would receive them.

A good story is told of the peculiar reserve of the Japanese, as illustrated during the recent passage. Up to the time of their arrival at Norfolk, the officers who had them in their charge, the "armory and knavery men," as Mrs. Partington calls them, had been unable to determine their precise rank. It was impossible to determine from their papers whether they were Envoys or Ministers. This vexed question remained unsettled until the arrival of Mr. Ledyard, the agent of the Secretary of State, when, lo! the Ambassadors astonished everybody by producing a beautifully written English copy of the letter from the Emperor giving them full powers as Ambassadors.

The doctors and interpreters of the Embassy who lounge about the hall, shake hands with the ladies and gentlemen, write cards and try to learn the language, still continue to draw crowds to the house. Tom-me, one of the youngest, is in high favor with the ladies, and makes himself quite at home in their company.

The interview of the Ambassadors with the Secretary of State was characterized by a few incidents of note beyond the record of the conversation that passed, which has been sent you in detail from other sources. It seemed to be generally known that the visit would take place at 12 o'clock, and at that hour quite a crowd collected near the rear entrance to the Japanese quarters, along the squares between that point and the office of Mr. Cass, and on the steps of the building itself, where the interview was to take place. The windows along the route, and of the Patent Office, as well as of the State Department, were filled with persons anxious to obtain a glance at the lions. Inside the building none were admitted except by special favor of some of the clerks, messengers or doorkeepers, or policemen. The "little brief authority" of each officer was exerted to the utmost to procure good places for his friends, so that the private interview with the Secretary of State turned out to be somewhat a public one. Occasionally, however, "Old Hunter," the Cerberus of the State Department, would have his ire aroused, and eject some unfortunate who caught his eye. Among these was a luckless knight of the quill, of meek and youthful appearance, who was unceremoniously and rather rudely requested to leave. And not only that, but "Old Hunter" accompanied him to the door. The Argus eyes of the Chief Clerk were, however, for a moment diverted, and in spite of half-a-dozen vigilants the meek young man succeeded in worming his way almost to the skirts of the Embassy in the Secretary's private office. And that's the way that the Times came to be represented on that important occasion. Mr. Cass, however, subsequently excused the rudeness of his subordinate on the ground of old age. Old age, I am happy to say, never caused the Secretary to forget his proverbial politeness.

Well, the favorites having been stowed in comfortable nooks, the vulgar crowd kept out, and everything in readiness, the Embassy arrived and was marched up the steps, through the hall and the gauntlet of curious gazers, to the office of the Secretary of State. They were ten in number, the four principal ones being with Capt. Dupont, Capt. Porter, Capt. Lee and Mr. Ledyard.

The process of presenting credentials, conveying the Treaty, and complimentary conversation, then ensued as described in the telegraphic record. The process was very slow, as the communications from Mr. Cass were translated into Dutch and then into Japanese—and *vice versa* for the replies. The interpreters were kept quite busy for half an hour. Meanwhile Gen. Cass had been surrounded by three boys—I believe his three nephews—three lively urchins who seemed to look upon the whole proceeding as got up for their special benefit. Mrs. Ledyard, the General's niece, and a number of ladies were admitted to witness the closing ceremonies. With reference to this, Gen. Cass informed the Japanese that here we allow our ladies to do pretty much as they pleased, to which the Japanese replied that they knew there was a difference between the two countries in that respect.

During the interview, the Embassy evinced the most profound attention to the proceedings, and preserved throughout a dignified bearing, highly appropriate to their official station. On their retiring Secretary Cass stood at the door, and as each resumed his sword, gave him a hearty shake of the hand.

Although the interview was privately conducted, in a room about twenty feet square, it was observed by about fifty persons, most of whom were ladies.

Much interest was excited at the obsequious humbleness of the Japanese servants in the presence of the chief dignitaries—their going down on their knees as the high officials passed, and various other tokens of Japanese servility.

The arrangements at the hotel for the entertainment of the Japanese, are now in perfect working order. The whole delegation are entirely separate from the other guests in their domestic arrangements. None of them dine at the table *d'hôte*, and so complete are the chief dignitaries guarded that they can only be reached through half a dozen sentinels. The Prince Embassadors dine alone. Those next in rank dine in the tea-room with the Naval Committee; the servants eat by themselves. They are none of them given to excessive eating, and live on simple food, such as chickens, ham, vegetables, fruits, sweetmeats and confectionery.

Their ideas of caste are rigidly enforced in their intercourse with each other. Some of the under interpreters, and others of low rank, are very familiar with the guests of the house, and wander about among the guests' rooms much at home.

It appears to me daily to be quite a subject of regret that the Embassy could not have been entertained at some other place than a public hotel, and arrangements made to guard them from such impertinent scrutiny on their appearance in public. The indignities of various kinds which I have already noticed must impress them with an unfavorable opinion of the manners of our country. Especially in the matter of shaking hands are they imposed upon frequently. Everybody feels at liberty to ask a favor of the Japanese princes which would be indignantly refused by the lowest of our own officials, unless at the very mouth of the ballot-box. Women and children, black and white, rush forward in the crowd, or at the carriage windows, and put forth their dexters to be shaken, and the unfortunate Japanese at first appeared to think they were obliged to undergo the affliction. Do not the American people know that to insult a Japanese dignitary is to endanger the commission of Hari-Kari? O., Jr.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DR. CHEEVER'S EMBARRASSMENTS.

The Debate Renewed and Ended—Its Postponement for Six Months.

The members and Trustees of Dr. Cheever's Church met again last evening in the lecture-room of the edifice in which he ministers, to resume the debate which has so long been in progress, relative to the expediency and propriety of Miss Johnson's mission to England.

The attendance was as large as that at every former meeting. Deacon White presided, and Dr. Ball offered prayer.

Mr. Chester resumed his remarks, having had the right to the floor at the previous adjournment. He disowned, on the part of the Church of the Puritans, any complicity with, or approval of the sending o Miss Johnstone to England to solici funds for the Society in order to sustain the Anti-Slavery preaching of the Church, and declared that that mission was directly opposed to the will and against the knowledge of the congregation. He charged that Dr. Cheever, in setting such a scheme on foot, has divided himself from his people, and, whether well or ill founded, a mountain of opposition had been raised between the pastor and those under his ministerial care. The pastor must pay some respect to the opinion of his people, and, whenever a difficulty arose, they must separate, unless it were settled that a pastor might remain in his place, irrespective of the feelings of his congregation. No pastor in this country, whether a Congregationalist, a Presbyterian, or even an Episcopalian, could remain an occupant of a pulpit, unless his opinions and his teachings were agreeable to his people—whether right or wrong. If an officer in the Navy were to solicit, without the knowledge of the Government, by which he was employed and paid, and to whom official obedience was due, funds in a foreign country to sustain his ship, even under circumstances of the most pressing necessity, what would be said of him and his act? He would very properly be termed a pirate, and his act piracy, and he would swing for it at the yard-arm. So, too, in disregarding the power of the Trustees of this Church by a body not corporated, and in taking action by which the Society should be effected, without any consultation with the members of the corporate body, an act of piracy had been perpetrated.

[Some gentlemen in the vicinity of Dr. Cheever, who occupied a seat at the Chairman's left, called the speaker to order, but as the presiding officer decided that he was not out of order, Mr. Chester was permitted to proceed, for a time, without interruption.]

In continuation, he charged that one of Dr. Cheever's friends had, in vindicating the course of the pastor, violated, in Church meeting, the first commandment, by having repeated the words, "So help me God."

A venerable gentleman in a dark wig, whose appearance heretofore seems to have disconcerted his friends, because of his systematic attempts on all occasions to silence the dissenting speakers by an appeal to the Chair, insisted that Mr. Chester should be reduced to order.

The Chairman decided that the speaker was entirely in order. The gentleman interrupting, with an exclamation of the most emphatic character, declared he "could not stand it."

Mr. Chester resumed. He was sorry the Trustees had been arraigned by a man (Dr. Hartt) who, not himself a native of the country, yet, on the ground of his Anti-Slavery feelings, made charges against men who were the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause before he had ever set foot on American soil. It might be that there were those who thought that there was too much preaching in the Church of the Puritans about slaveholding, and that a style fraught with less invective would be more effective. But as to the existence of a Pro-Slavery feeling in the Church, he (Mr. Chester) had never heard of it, and never believed that it would be permitted. He concluded by moving, that, inasmuch as the members were already tired of the debate, the previous question should be put.

An attempt, on the part of several gentlemen, was made to obtain the floor, Dr. Cheever starting to his feet as one of the claimants.

Mr. Phelps secured it on a question of privilege, and proceeded, after much confusion, to read an affidavit in which the deponent, one Joseph H. Dye, a member of the Church, though not of the Society, set forth that, in point of fact, his pew rent had been paid for him for two successive quarters by Dr. Hartt, and that, at the instance of a Mr. Hawkins, he was led to call upon Dr. Hartt and Dr. Fairbanks, at Dr. Cheever's house, and that he there received instructions as to the particular occasion on which he should give a vote in the Society of Dr. Cheever's Church.

This evoked an immense amount of explanation, recrimination and personality.

Dr. Hartt said that the affair bore on the very face of it the fact that Mr. Dye was a traitor, [laughter] even supposing his statement to be true; but he (Dr. H.) denied its truth *in toto*.

Mr. Phelps—Here are the receipts.

Dr. Hartt—I acknowledge the receipts.

Mr. Phelps—You said you denied it *in toto*.

Dr. Hartt proceeded to explain how, because of the conflict as to the Treasurership of the Society, he had received valuable aid from Mr. Irving in qualifying voters. [Laughter.] This Mr. Dye, he was sorry to say, was a member of the church, and he had heard him publicly confess his sins. How the money was obtained, he, as the Treasurer, neither knew nor cared.

When Mr. Fairbanks had explained his connection with the matter,

Mr. Hawkins undertook to show what his had been, and both denied any knowledge or design of ill-intent in the matter.

A resolution offered by Mr. Phelps (not necessarily for adoption as a censure of any member, but to elicit the sense of the Church,)—declaring that the manufacture of voters in the Society by means of false receipts or certificates, was in the highest degree reprehensible, was seconded by Mr. Hawkins, but declared by the Chairman to be out of order.

After an angry altercation as to the necessity for putting the previous question, during which the decisions of the Chair were repeatedly appealed from.

Dr. Hartt at length said he was astonished that the Chairman did not recognise the delicacy of his position. [Hisses.]

The Chairman hoped that Dr. Hartt would take his seat.

When the vote was at last taken there were 39 yeas to 62 nays.

Much parliamentary skirmishing and much excited debate followed as to the appointment of Tellers, but, when matters had somewhat settled down, another vote as to whether the taking of the Yeas and Nays on the main question was parliamentary, was put and carried as before—39 for and 62 against it.

In order to allay the ill-feeling which was obviously on the increase, Mr. Berry, the Secretary, insisted on the propriety of accepting the tellers appointed by the Chair, and urged that, in the event of the legality of any vote being questioned by either side, to refer the matter to Wm. Curtis Noyes and Wm. M. Evarts.

The friends of Dr. Cheever having the obvious majority of members insisted that a vote should be taken to adjourn until Saturday night, or for six months. The latter being the longer interval, was, according to common legislative usage, put to the house first, and, Mr. Phelps consenting, it was adopted amid marked manifestations of satisfaction on the part of Dr. Cheever's supporters.

Hudson Navy—Gala Day among the Boat Clubs.—Yesterday being the opening day of the season for the Boat Clubs composing the "Hudson Navy," arrangements were made for a handsome display, in connection with the review and drill. A considerable crowd of spectators assembled at the foot of Christopher-street to see the boats form in line for their departure to the drill ground, opposite the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. The place is hereafter to be designated as "Navy Bay." This miniature navy is composed of young gentlemen who have the leisure and means, as well as the inclination to cultivate the "manly art of"—rowing. It was organized in October, 1859, at which time the *Atlanta*, *Aurora*, *Waverley* and *Atlantic* Boat Clubs constitued the infant navy. Several clubs have since been admitted, and they now consist of the following: *Atlanta*, 8 oars; *Our Jessie*, 6; *Aurora* 6; *Waverley*, 6; *Twilight*, 6; *Eagle*, 6; *Volante*, 4; *Washington*, 4; *Linta*, 4; *Nassau*, 4; and *Niantic* 6. There are at present 80 members, with a prospect of a steady increase. A large party of ladies yesterday lent the charm of their presence to the occasion, for whose special benefit, including the members of the Press, a steamer was provided to convey them to an advantageous point for observing the evolutions of the little fleet as they went through with their drill, in accordance with the manual adopted for their regulations, under the direction of the Commodore. The elegant boats, each decorated with its proper flag; the neat uniforms of the rowers, and the officer-like bearing of the various commanders, were the theme of much admiration. The heavy east wind, which made it quite rough, and the near prospect of rain, caused an early termination of the review. The scrub-race at the close caused some merriment among the spectators. There were present from the Schuylkill Navy, of Philadelphia, Commodore Brolasky, Vice-Commodore Mitchell, Anthon Wells, President of the Bachelors' Club, and others. There are to be regular regattas during the Summer, at which handsome prizes will be competed for.

Seventh Regiment—Officers' Drill.—The annual drill of the officers of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, took place yesterday at East New-York. The staff officers, officers of the line, and non-commissioned officers, formed in companies at 9 o'clock in the morning, and marched from Lafayette Hall, down Broadway to the South Ferry, accompanied by two drums. Crossing over to Brooklyn they took the Long Island Railroad for East New-York, arriving on the ground about 10½ o'clock. Besides the staff officers, there were on the ground six non-commissioned officers of each of the eight companies, six each of the Artillery and Engineer companies consolidated, three Corporals and three Sergeants, including the Orderlies. The following are the names of the Staff officers present: Col. Lefferts, Lieut. Col. Crawford, Maj. Pond, Adjt. Liebenau, Paymaster Kemp, Surgeon Cameron, Chaplain Brainard, Commissary Paten, Ordnance Officer Baker, Assistant Paymaster Howland. Officers of the Line—Capts. Shumway, Price, Speight, Monroe; Lieuts. Smith, Wickstead, Harrison, Guerney, Hewitt, Harnay, Moriarty, Clark, Lemoyne. Non-commissioned Staff Officers—Serg. Maj. Rathbone, Lieut. Mast, Serg. Weed, Ord. Serg. Draper, Com. Serg. Clayman, Standard-bearer Scott, Right Gen. Guide Ryder, Left Gen. Guide Morrison. There were hardly any spectators on the ground, a fact especially agreeable to the officers, as the object of the drill was improvement and not show. The various manœuvres were executed with great skill, and the drill was altogether highly satisfactory. A lunch was served on the ground at 1 o'clock, after completing which the drill was resumed and continued till late in the afternoon. The officers returned by way of the Long Island Railroad at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The Defalcation in the Post-Office.—Marshal Rynders has made a return to the warrant issued for the apprehension of Postmaster Fowler, stating that he has not been able to find that gentleman. His search for his property was equally fruitless. He has, therefore, levied upon the property of the sureties to the amount of $155,554 31. This return was filed in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court yesterday, and is now a lien upon the property of Messrs. Law and Conover. Should they refuse to pay the amount of the bond, their property can be sold to satisfy the lien. The payment of the bond is said to be resisted, the sureties claiming that it is defective. They state that the bond must be signed by three sureties, and only two being joined, it is invalid. The answer to this is that the Government were satisfied with two, and if the sureties desired a third to share the responsibility, it was their duty to see that he was joined. The bond upon which Messrs. Law and Conover are liable was given under the present Administration. As we announced yesterday, the appointment to the vacancy so suddenly created by Mr. Fowler's disappearance has been filled by the appointment of Hon. John A. Dix. His name was yesterday sent to the Senate, and the nomination was confirmed without a reference.

Columbian Literary Club.—The ninth anniversary of this Society, which is composed mainly of merchants' clerks, was held in the Chapel of the New-York University last evening. The hall was well filled by a respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen. Geo. Boyd, Esq., the President of the Club, presided. The order of the exercises was as follows: Introductory address by the President; Poem, by P. H. Bowne; Essay—"Modern Statesmanship"—by M. B. Wyncoop; Poem, by W. L. Reese; Essay—"Popping the Question"—by V. B. Denslow. Mr. Wyncoop was prevented from delivering his essay by sickness, and his place was supplied by G. W. Buell, who read a well-written essay on "Schiller." The other productions were of a commendable character, and showed a degree of literary culture which speaks well for the object and aims of the Society. Dodworth's Band enlivened the exercises of the evening with choice selections of music.

Ascension Day.—Services were held, yesterday, in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, to commemorate the ascension of Christ after the resurrection. The day is also the anniversary of the consecration of Trinity Church, and the additional interest thus attached to the occasion drew a large audience to that edifice. Nearly all the Episcopal clergymen of the City were present. The regular service for this day, appointed in the *Book of Common Prayer*, with the special service for this festival, were read by the officiating clergymen, and chanted by the congregation. Rev. Dr. Hobart preached the sermon, taking for his text Mark, 16th chapter, 19th verse: "He was received up into Heaven, and sat on the right hand of God." After the sermon, a collection for the poor was taken up, and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to a large number of communicants.

Commendable Enterprise.—Mr. H. W. Green, of No. 13 Spruce-street, has put the steam-power which he has at command to a use which will undoubtedly enure to the advantage of all those in the vicinity of his establishment. He obtains the supply of water by which he drives his engine direct from the street, and by means of one of Carey's rotary pumps, which is capable of throwing 1,000 gallons per minute, he has extemporized a fire engine of great power. Five hundred feet of hose is reeled upon a cart in front of the building, and with this, since his engine is running night and day, Mr. Green thinks he could bring a powerful stream to bear on any burning building between the Swamp and City Hall before the alarm could be given by the bell-ringer at the latter place. Last evening the engine forced a stream of water through a nozzle 1¼ inches in diameter, 265 feet.

The Wines of a Foreign Ambassador Sold at Auction.—The wines of Chevalier Hulsemann, the former *Chargé* from Austria, made immortal by Webster's famous letter, were yesterday sold at auction by Henry H. Leeds. If he judges poorly of the military prowess of this country, as Webster charged, his stock of wines showed him to be a good judge of the fruits of the vintage, of which he left an ample and well-assorted supply. The list sold was as follows: 776 bottles pale Hennessy Brandy, 636 bottles Golden Ashburton Sherry, 588 bottles Emperor of Russia Maderia, 345 bottles Jamaica Rum, 343 bottles pale Port, 192 bottles Otard Brandy, 145 bottles pale Sherry, and 144 bottles brown Sherry. The total product of the sale was $3,305 30.

New-York Academy of Medicine.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Wednesday evening, Dr. Walsh, President, in the chair. Several non-resident members were elected. The delegation from the Academy to the late Pharmaceutical Convention at Washington reported. The subject of discussion at the late meeting—"the little fatal character of second attacks of membranous croup"—was again discussed without eliciting much new light. Dr. A. K. Gardner read a paper entitled "Pulmonary Apoplexy as an accident of labor," which was debated at some length and much spirit by Drs. Thomas, J. M. Smith, Finnell, Griscom and Jacobi, after which the Academy adjourned.

Departure of Troops for Utah.—In compliance with a recent order of the War Department, all the available recruits stationed at Governor's Island were yesterday afternoon dispatched for Utah. The draft of 550 men for the Texan frontier, made two months ago, diminished the recruiting force to so small a number that only 60 men could be raised in response to the last order. These went out under the command of Lieut Dudley and Capt. Clark. They proceed forthwith to Fort Leavenworth, where other recruits will join them from the Carlisle Barracks, Penn., and the Newport Barracks, Ky.

Literary Exhibition.—The Hudson Club, a literary Society composed of young men for purposes of literary and scientific improvement, held their second annual exhibition last evening at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, in Broome-street. The hall was well filled with young ladies and gentlemen, mostly friends and acquaintances of the aspirants for literary honors. The exercises consisted of original essays, orations and debates, interspersed with music. The performances were very creditable, and appeared to be highly appreciated by the audience.

Suicide in Hudson.—A man named Peter Combine, who for some time past has been employed in Mr. Gruff's store, in Hudson, Columbia County, entered his boarding-house between 6 and 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, apparently in a great state of excitement, seized a valise, and leaving the house again, started to run up Warren-street. Officer C. Carter was informed of the occurrence, and immediately went in pursuit of Combine, who turned from Warren into Third-street, where he suddenly stopped and drew a razor across his throat, severing the jugular artery. He expired in a few moments. The occurrence created a great excitement in the town.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society.—The Twenty-seventh Anniversary of the Brooklyn Ophan Asylum Society, was held last evening, at the Athenæum, under the direction of A. H. Dana, Esq. The building was crowded. The children in the care of the Society, about one hundred in number, were seated upon the platform. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Cutler, who was followed by Rev. Dr. Farley, in the reading of a portion of Scripture. The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read. From these reports it appears that during the year, 174 children received the benefits of the institution, 60 of whom have been received since May last; 64 were discharged—returned to their friends; 10 furnished with homes; 10 were sent to the Asylum, and there was one death. Total number remaining, 98. There was on hand at the commencement of the year, $743 05, which was increased by contributions, donations, back State money, and from other sources, to $10,268 40. After deducting the expenses of the year, the Treasurer reports a balance on hand of $821 69. The exercises on the part of the children, last evening, consisted of singing and recitations. There were also several addresses made by clergymen, and the proceedings closed with the benediction. The officers elected for the ensuing year are nearly the same with those having the charge of the Institution during the twelvemonth just closed.

The Fourth Ward Teachers.

DISMISSAL OF PROTESTANTS AND SUBSTITUTION OF CATHOLICS—RULES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION DISREGARDED—INACTION OF THE BOARD.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 17, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The proceedings of the Board of Education, at their meeting held last evening, in relation to the dismissal of the nine teachers by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, is enough to arouse the indignation of any one who has the smallest regard for truth or common justice. The Protestant members of this Board made a law last June that the Bible should be read in all the schools, and that any Principal failing to comply with this rule should forfeit his salary. This law has been scoffed at and openly violated by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, and the Board of Education has quietly, and without protestation of any kind, submitted to the insult to and violation of their Bible law, which they made without having the moral courage to enforce. It is to the making of this law, and the weakness and indifference of the Board of Education in relation to it, that the nine teachers are indebted for their notes of dismissal from the Fourth Ward schools. As to the reading of the Bible in the schools, it is well known that the teachers have no power whatever in the matter. They are under the absolute control of the Trustees, and must take their orders from them, or make up their minds to an immediate dismissal. The Trustees of the Fourth Ward are all Irish Catholics; they forbade the teachers to read the Bible, on pain of dismissal; the Bible was not read, and the Board of Education took no further action in the matter, (except to withhold their salaries for some months from the teachers who would willingly have read the Bible if they had dared,) and at last had to yield to the will of the Fourth Ward Trustees. So soon as these Fourth Ward officers had convinced the Board of Education that they had set their Bible law at defiance by daring the poor dependent Protestant teachers to read it at their peril, and compelling the Board to maintain them in this position, they now prove to them how much further their will and power can extend, by dismissing all these Protestant teachers from the Ward, and placing Irish Catholics, their own friends and relations, in their places. Out of fifty-seven employes in the schoolhouses of the Fourth Ward, only four are Protestant, and these are every day expecting their dismissal.

Last evening, at the meeting of the Board of Education, Dr. Gregory desired to know the reason of the late dismissal of nine teachers from the Fourth Ward schools. Mr. Shine, one of the Commissioners of that Ward, did not dare to give the true cause, but evaded the question by seeking to throw some unworthy suspicions upon the teachers. He declined to state freely and openly the causes for the outrageous conduct of his coadjutors in office, but would explain *in secret*. Nine American Protestant teachers dismissed within a week, from places which they had occupied for years with acknowledged ability, and without a word of warning or explanation, many of them women, dependent upon their profession, and yet the Board of Education can joke over the outrage, and wanted to vote down the motion for inquiry into the matter, which some one of them had the spirit to make. It is called "a little local matter" over which the Board has no control, and they don't wish to listen to a word about it; and yet it is well known that the dismissal of these nine teachers is to be solely attributed to the action of the Board of Education in reference to the Bible. The Irish Catholics of the Fourth Ward don't want any teacher who has even the wish to read the Bible in the schools, and lest they should have any cause for anxiety on this head, they are rapidly filling the places of chimerical Protestants with those of their own creed.

Mr. Shine, in declining to give a reason for the dismissal of the teachers, has done them the greatest injustice, adding insult to injury, by trying to screen himself and his associate trustees under the mask of a secresy intended to throw blame upon the teachers. Now the teachers have some rights, and the people have others; and it is sad, indeed, if things have come to such a pass, that in the first of American cities men and women can be turned out of American institutions, by Irish Catholics, simply because they are Americans and Protestants. I speak in no sectarian spirit. I am confident that every generous and honorable Irishman and Catholic will denounce the action of the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, and couple their names with deserved infamy. On the part of some of the teachers, I make it thus publicly known that the only reason for the late dismissal of teachers was that they were tainted with Protestantism. They are all persons of education and experience, and their places have been filled with others whose educational and social grades are much lower. These things the Trustees cannot deny.

One of the printed rules for the Government of the schools is as follows:

"Every teacher shall be appointed on trial; if, subsequently, he or she prove satisfactory to the Board, then permanently, and *removable only upon proof of sufficient cause, subject to examination and reëxamination* whenever the Board shall so direct."

Yet a number of worthy teachers are removed *without cause*, and for them there is no appeal. E.

[Advertisement.]

A great desire having been manifested for Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the Water Closet, by parties who cannot visit the Dépôt, (No. 2 Beekman-street, Times Building block,) or the Drug-stores, we have arranged to send single packages (50c. or $1,) to any address in the City, free of extra charge, upon the receipt of the price by letter. A few sample packages for those who have not yet used the article, at 25 cents, to be had at the dépôt only.

[Advertisement.]

Boots and Shoes for the Young.—Cantrell, of No. 813 Broadway, is the only dealer who has a department devoted exclusively to the furnishing of boots and shoes for children. Plenty who have experienced difficulty in making selections of this kind will understand the advantage of this, and, as Cantrell is famous for selling cheaply, they will deal with him.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—These antiseptic medicines moderate the effects of measles, small-pox and scarlet rash. Mothers using them in any of the above maladies need have no fear for the result.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5¾ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad, 5½ A. M. and	3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and	4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and	2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, (Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-street,) up to 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon of each week. Telegrams will be received at the office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-st., up to 7 o'clock on Thursday evenings. The Express leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Friday, at 9 A. M.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails for the *Illinois* close on Saturday, May 19, at 12½ P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.		Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.				
Bohemian	May	19	Quebec	Liverp'l.
City of Washingt'n	May	19	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	May	23	New-York	Liverpool
Brazil	May	24	New-York	Galway
Fulton	May	26	New-York	Havre
Kangaree	May	26	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	May	30	Boston	Liverpool
Bavaria	June	1	New-York	Hamburg
Adriatic	June	2	New-York	Havre
Anglo-Saxon	June	2	Quebec	Liverpool
Edinburg	June	2	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	June	6	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.				
Saxonia	May	4	Hamburg	New-York
Bavaria	May	5	South'pton	New-York
Adriatic	May	8	Havre	New-York
Anglo-Saxon	May	9	Liverpool	Portland
Edinburgh	May	9	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	May	12	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	May	16	Liverpool	Portland
Arabia	May	19	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May	19	South'pton	New-York
Vanderbilt	May	23	South'pton	New-York
North American	May	23	Liverpool	Portland
Africa	May	26	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	May	29	Havre	New-York
North Briton	May	30	Liverpool	Portland
Illinois	June	6	Havre	New-York
Bohemian	June	6	Liverpool	Portland
FOR THE WEST INDIES.				
Moses Taylor	May	17	New-York	Havana
Victoria	May	19	New-York	Havana
Karnak	May	26	New-York	Havana
De Soto	May	28	New-York	Hav. & N.O.
FOR CALIFORNIA.				
North Star	May	21	New-York	Aspinwall
Ariel	May	30	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Maria, from St. Jago, Cuba—Emanuel Caminero, Master M. Caminero, Pedro Garcia, Pedro A. Bustard, Manuel Mestre, Master V. Mestre, P. C. Wyeth, Eugene Valette, Mrs. Valette, G. Garibaldi, Dennis Sullivan, Mrs. Sullivan, Miss M. Hamilton, Master J. Sullivan, Auguste Atoino.

In bark Reindeer, from Mayaguez, P. R.—Dr. Henry Brunson and lady, T. R. Trowbridge, Jr., J. M. Whetmore, J. W. Chandler.

In bark Ocean Favorite, from Cardenas—Rodney Nichols, lady and child, F. W. Bird, D. C. Taylor.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 41 | Sun sets.... 7 12 | Moon sets.... 2 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 53 | Gov. Island. 6 42 | Hell Gate.... 8 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Moses Taylor, Baxter, Havana, M. O. Roberts; Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell.

Steamers Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, ——; Boston, Crooker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ship Camilla, (Ams.,) Cattilinich, Antwerp, Funch & Meinke.

Barks Agnes, Lyttle, Singapore, E. D. Morgan & Co.; P. Demill, Hoey, Savannah, Demill & Co; Chevallie, Anderson, Richmond, Kirkland & Von Sachs.

Brigs A. Gildert, Burgess, Windsor, D. R. De Wolff; Osyray, (Br.,) Cole, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Sons; E. A. Reed, Crane, Nagnabo, E. T. Smith.

Schooners M. J. Hoyt, Hamilton, Galveston, G. A. Ferris, Susan and Mary, Cooper, Boston, G. L. Hatch; L. Gertrude, Campbell, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Edwin Gordon, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; N. W. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; G. H. Townsend, Tatterson, Manzanilla, M. M. Freeman & Co.; Narcissa, Dunton, Boston, A. Howes; Walter Raleigh, Phillips, Charleston, D. C. Murray; May, Smith, Havana, ——; E. Brainerd, Caspman, Hartford, ——; Josephine, Carter, Sierra Leone, St. Thomas and a market; M. T. K. Thorne, Greenwood, Manzanilla, Post, Small & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship South Shore, (of Boston,) Lothrop, Havre April 18, with mdse. and 21 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jun. From lon. 25 to 55 experienced a succession of S. W. and N. W. gales.

Ship Maria, Clark, St. Jago, Cuba, April 26, with sugar to D. Curtis & Dyckman.

Ship Isaac Webb, Hutchinson, Liverpool April 22, with mdse. and 698 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Ocean Favorite, (of Bristol R. I.) Norris, Cardenas May 6, with sugar to master. Had light southerly winds the entire passage, with heavy swell from eastward. May 16, off Cape May, took pilot from boat New-York, No. 8.

Bark Emma Cushing, (of Wiscasset,) Dixon, Arroyo, P. R., May 3, with sugar and molasses to Yates, Porterfield & Co.

Bark Reindeer, (of New Haven,) Lanfair, Mayaguez, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Kate, (of Baltimore,) Buck, Havana 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Has experienced very heavy N. E. weather for the last 3 ds.

Brig Judith Somes, (of Mount Desert) Raymond, Ponce, P. R., May 3, with molasses to Sturges & Co. (See disasters.)

Brig Ocean Spray, Stubbs, Guantanamo, Cuba, March 30, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had light northerly and easterly winds and calms during the passage.

Brig Alma, (of Waldoboro,) Hofses, Mayaguez, P. R. May 5, with sugar to master.

Brig John S. Cotten, Strom, Rondout, with coal for Fall River.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Black Fish, Shourds, Mayaguez, P. R., May 5, with sugar to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Brig R. C. Dyer, (of Belfast, Me.,) Turner, Matanzas May 6, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Lyra, Gray, Port Ewen, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Ryder, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour, &c., to Mott Bedell.

Brig J. B. King, (Br.,) Coffill, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Prowess, Hulse, Bermuda 5 ds., with potatoes, tomatoes, &c., to C. E. Knox.

Schr. W. A. Griffen, Borden, Grenada 12 ds., with fruit to master.

Schr. Advance, Leighton, Cherryfield 6 ds., with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Brutus, Ellwell, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Foster, ——, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Coronometer, Pierson, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Snellgrove, St. Andrews, C. B., 8 ds., with laths to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Susan Friend, Friend, Bluehill 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Prion, Clark, Port Ewen, with coal for Rockport.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Portland, in ballast, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Parker, Sen., Cribbie, Jacksonville, with yellow pine for New-Haven.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. C. Van Name, Van Name, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Brontes, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Powers, Montevideo March 24, with hides, &c., to I. B. Gager.

Schr. Smithsonian, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. W. Collier, Raynor, Philadelphia, with coal for Portland.

Schr. W. H. Rowe, Hastings, Philadelphia, with coal for Providence.

Schr. S. H. Sears, (of New-Haven,) Goodsell, Kingston, Jam., 14 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Templeton, (of Calais,) Hodgden, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to Thomas Owen & Son.

Schr. Flora King, Sugalt, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Voorhies, Musquito Inlet, E. F., 10 ds., with live oak to Swift & Bro.

Schr. Davidson, Ryder, Virginia 4 ds., with corn to J. G. Williams.

Schr. N. Holmes, Hewitt, Philadelphia, with coal for Providence.

Schr. John Adams, Myers, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Emeline, Haught, Beebe, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Brilliant, Howe, Rondout, with coal for Portsmouth.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Godwin, Philadelphia, with coal for New-Bedford.

Schr. Louisa, Hallett, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Thomas P. Cooper, Taylor, Philadelphia, with coal for Warwick.

Schr. Anthem, Brevoort, Port Lavacca 20 ds., with cotton and hides to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Only Son, Eastman, Elizabethport, with coal.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Errickson, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

SAILED—From Quarantine—Brig Baltimore, for Port-au-Prince.

BELOW—One brig.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; sunset, S. E., with rain.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, May 17, Sunset—Propeller Montgomery, for Savannah, cleared the Bar at 6¼ P. M. One brig is coming in past the Hook. Ships Patrick Henry and Emerald Isle are still at anchor at the Spit, bound out. A large fleet of vessels, bound East, have come in and anchored on account of adverse wind. Wind fresh from East; weather hazy.

HIGHLANDS, May 17, sunset—No vessels in sight bound in. Wind fresh, S. E. Weather very hazy.

FORT LAFAYETTE, May 17, sunset—The U. S. steam frigate Niagara has anchored in Gravesend Bay, bound out. No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind E., moderate. Weather cloudy.

SQUAM BEACH, May 17.—The schr. E. Flower, Capt. Raynor, is ashore five miles south of Squam Inlet, with a cargo of 150 tons coal bound to New-London, full of water.

Also, schr. Brazil, Capt. Hawes, of Augusta, Me., is ashore 8 miles south of Squam Inlet, from Philadelphia, bound to New-York with a cargo of 106 tons coal.

BOSTON, May 17.—Ship Sea Ranger, from Liverpool for San Francisco, sprung a leak, off Staten Land, previous to March 14, and was run ashore upon Ruggles. Part of the cargo was saved.

PROVIDENCE, May 17.—Arr. schr. Lizzie W. Dyer, Dyer, Jacksonville.

NEWPORT, May 17.—Arr. bark Wm. Lee, Slocum, from the Pacific Ocean, with 1,000 bbls. oil; schr. Otter Rock, Cox, Norfolk, for Bucksport; Albert Dexter, Beaver, from New-York for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

Supplement No. XXIII. of American Lloyd's Registry of Shipping has been issued, and contains the usual number of vessels newly surveyed. This publication is said to be fast becoming standard authority among insurers and shipping merchants. Published by E. and G. W. Blunt.

The U. S. steam-frigate Niagara has anchored below the Narrows, on account of thick weather.

Boston, May 17.—The ship Vanguard, previously reported ashore, after throwing overboard part of cargo, got off without much damage, and was towed into Kingston May 2.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Disasters.—Capt. Raymond, of brig Judith, comes from Ponce, P. R., reports: 15th inst., lat. 35 52, lon. 74, saw a schooner with colors Union down; run down to her. She proved to be the Token of St. George, Capt. Wall, from Virginia, for Thomaston, loaded with ship timber. The captain requested to be taken off, his schooner having sprung a leak a few hours previous to sighting the brig, and had then 4½ feet water in her, and gaining rapidly; succeeded in taking them off, five in number, and brought them to this City. It blowing a gale at the time, and a heavy sea running, they did not save anything but what they stood in.

A Stowaway.—Capt. Stubbs, of the brig Ocean Spray, from Guantanamo, Cuba, arr. to-day, reports, left Philadelphia March 19, and on the following day, when at sea, a boy, about 16 yerrs old, made his appearance on deck. He said his namo was Daniel McCarty, and had been living two miles back of Philadelphia with a farmer. He was sent to St. Jago, as there was no Am. consul at Guantanamo.

Spoken, &c.

Brewster—ship, from Boston for Bombay, May 14, lat. 40, lon. 60.

Circassian—brig, of Bucksport, 6 ds. from Cardenas for New-York, May 12, lat. 33 55, lon. 75 50.

Diligence—bark, of Portland, strg. N., was seen, May 15, off Cape Henry.

Gen. Williams—brig, strg. S., was seen, May 15, off Cape Henry.

Henrietta—Br. bark, from St. Jago for Swansea, April 28, Cape Maize bearing N. N. E., 25 miles distant.

Mary Lowell—brig, from Mayaguez, P. R., for New-York, May 8, lat. 26, lon. 73.

R. B. Walker—bark, was passed May 9, lat. 27 30, lon. 75 30.

Thames—bark, of Windsor, N. S., strg. E., was passed May 11, lat. 42, lon. 56.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., May 5, brig Zuleika, Crofier, from Boston, dischg.; schrs. Minerva, Hall, for Charleston, ldg.; Napoleon, Sermond, for Philadelphia, do. Was seen going in bark Tivola and brig W. J. Treat, of Searsport.

At Ponce, P. R., May 3, brigs Rainbow, Bowen, for New-Haven, ldg.; Samuel Churchman, Ankers, from Buenos Ayres, via St. Thomas, for Philadelphia, do.; Anna D. Tarry, Griffin, from St. Thomas for Baltimore, do.; schr. Volunteer, Brown, dischg.